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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXV NO. 176 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1937 PRICE: ONE ANNA

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Fighting Breaks Out In Peiping?

Sudden Interruption Of 'Phone Communications

Japanese Ultimatum To China

Military Action Threatened If 37th Division Is Not Withdrawn

NANKING, July 26.

Telephonic communication with Peiping was suddenly interrupted at midnight leading to the fear that fighting has broken out there.—Reuter.

SHANGHAI, July 26.

A message from Tientsin says that a formal ultimatum demanding the withdrawal of the 37th Division from Lukouchiao District by 04/00 G.M.T. to-morrow and from Peiping and other areas by 04/00 on Wednesday has been presented by the Japanese Commander-in-Chief, General Katsuki, to General Sung-Cheh-Yuan. Military action is threatened in the case of non-compliance.

The ultimatum demands withdrawal without halting, to Paotingfu, ninety miles south-west of Peiping.—Reuter.

THOROUGH PUNITIVE ACTION

TOKIO, July 26.

Four Japanese were killed and nine wounded in the fighting at Langfang, according to a Tientsin message. The Japanese military authorities announce "thorough punitive operations against the enemy". The Japanese planes again bombed Chinese troops near Langfang in the morning.—Reuter.

JAPANESE BOMBERS IN ACTION

PEIPING, July 26.

After eight hours' battle in which there were many casualties the Japanese made a second air attack at noon and are reported to have forced the Chinese troops to retreat from Langfang to Huangtsun after which the Japanese occupied Langfang. Chinese casualties are estimated at several hundred killed and wounded, including some civilians.—Reuter.

BATTLE OUTSIDE PEIPING GATE

PEIPING, July 26.

Half an hour's fighting between the Chinese and the Japanese occurred to-night (local) a few hundred yards outside Changimen, one of Peiping's west gates commanding the road to Wangping. Heavy artillery, rifle and machinegun practice is audible here.—Reuter.

Earlier Cables

NANKING: July 26.

Sang-Che-Huyan has informed the Government that he has ordered the 29th Army to resist.

The situation in Lukouchia remains very tense and an outbreak of fighting is expected any moment.—Reuter.

FURTHER SINO-JAPANESE CLASH AT LANGFANG

PEIPING: July 26.

Further clash between the Japanese and Chinese occurred at Langfang, situated on the railway, half-way between Peiping and Tientsin.

According to a Japanese statement the Chinese troops belonging to the 38th Division, commanded by Chang-Tzu-Chang, Mayor of Tientsin, surrounded a company of the Japanese, sent to repair the telephone line.

Several Japanese were wounded. Reinforcements were rushed to aid the Japanese and finally the Japanese aircraft bombed the Chinese who withdrew.

Consequent on the incident the Japanese military authorities demand the withdrawal of the Chinese troops from Langfang to Kuan, westward of Yungting river.—Reuter.

JAPANESE 'PLANES BOMB CHINESE BARRACKS

TOKIO, July 26.

Fighting between the Chinese and the Japanese is reported to have broken out midway between Peiping and Tientsin.

A report from Tientsin says that a Japanese air squadron bombed Chinese barracks in Langfang midway between Peiping and Tientsin.—Reuter.

JAPAN OCCUPIES LANGFANG.

PIEPING, July 26.

The Chinese state that the Japanese opened fire from machineguns after the Chinese troops had refused to allow them to detrain at Langfang.

The fighting continued for several hours until 1,300 Japanese reinforcements arrived from Tientsin and forced the Chinese to retire.

At dawn, five Japanese aeroplanes bombed the Chinese positions causing very heavy casualties.

The Japanese then occupied Langfang station.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

NON-INTERVENTION QUESTIONNAIRE

LONDON, July 26.

The Non-Intervention Sub-Committee after its four hour's sitting agreed on the British questionnaire and decided that replies should be asked by Thursday.—Reuter.

DUCHESS OF KENT'S CAR IN COLLISION

LONDON, July 26.

The Duchess of Kent's car in which she was taking her two children for a holiday in Sandwich came into collision with another car on Wrotham Hill, Kent, this afternoon. None was hurt. The Royal party is proceeding in another car.—Reuter.

No Demand For New York Cotton

October Delivery Closes With Drop Of 27 Points

BOMBAY, July 27 (1-0 A.M.)

The New York cotton market displayed further weakness on account of heavy liquidation and absence of demand.

New York cotton for October delivery closed at 10.95 with a decline of 27 points.

LOCAL MARKET EASY

Broach cotton for April|May delivery declined from Rs. 208-12 to Rs. 205-12 and closed at Rs. 206-8 at 9-30 P. M. It is expected to open at Rs. 206 on Tuesday July 27.

As New York cotton had dropped by about 42 to 46 points before midnight, Broach cotton for April|May delivery was privately quoted at Rs. 204-8 at that time.

BATTLE FOR BRUNETE

6,000 Rebels Killed In Fierce Hand To Hand Fight

LONDON, July 26.

The total Governmental casualties since the beginning of the present campaign are estimated at 30,000 by the latest Salamanca communique, claiming complete success on the Brunete section where the enemy is said to have lost hundreds of dead and nationalist captured so much material, that it will take considerable time to classify.

Brunete has been utterly demolished, according to the Spanish Press Agency Government eyewitness' report. After terrific aerial bombardment, shattering artillery barrage by six-inch and eight-inch guns completed the destruction after which three waves of insurgent infantry surged towards the smouldering ruins.

Fierce hand to hand fighting ensued and by the time Government troops finally withdrew, insurgents had lost some 6,000 men. —Reuter.

GOVT. RECAPTURE BRUNETE

MADRID, July 26.

Troops stripped to the waist fought under a shade temperature of a hundred degrees in the battle for Brunete, which has been regained by the Government after its capture by the insurgents.—Reuter.

106 GOVT. 'PLANES SHOT DOWN

SALAMANCA, July 26.

It is claimed here that 106 Valencia Government 'planes were shot down on the Madrid Front during the last three weeks.—Reuter.

TOLL OF GOVT. 'PLANES.

The announcement of the huge total of Government 'planes shot down during the past three weeks is claimed to demonstrate the present superiority of the Nationalists in the all important air arm. The majority of the victims were fighter aircraft whereof 31 were shot down in aerial combat.

REBEL'S AIR ARM.

A high officer of General Franco's Air Ministry told Reuter that the Boeing aircraft used by Government was constructed in Russia after the American model but of inferior in design. They were very fast, capable of cruising 240 miles an hour but difficult to manoeuvre at high speeds. The Curtiss fighters were slower and easier to control but the armament was badly placed, leaving a wide blind spot. The big Government bombers, the newest of which carried seven machineguns, seldom now attempted raids unless accompanied by escort fighters.—Reuter.

Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit, sister of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President, is the first woman Minister (in U.P.) in India.

FLOOD MENACE TO CUTTACK

Villagers Warned By Beat Of Drums Sequel To Rise Of Mahanadi

CUTTACK, July 26.

The town of Cuttack is threatened with a serious flood due to the rapid rising in the water level of river Mahanadi. Several breaches have occurred in the embankment of the river and people have been warned by beat of drums in the adjoining villages.

The Chief Minister and two other Members of the Cabinet visited the places and ordered that immediate steps be taken to prevent any serious loss of property or life and organize relief work if it is found necessary. —United Press.

ABUL KALAM PARLEYS WITH LEAGUE LEADER

LUCKNOW, July 26.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, who is still in Lucknow, is parleying with the U. P. Muslim League leader—probably with a view to evolve a fresh solution for the tangle.

Some Nationalist Muslims of the Muslim League Party have already severed their connection with the League and have signed the Congress pledge. There are others, however, who disapprove of such action pending Mr. Jinnah's reaction to Babu Rajendra Prasad's offer.—United Press.

RAILWAYS KEEP UP INCREASED INCOME

SIMLA, July 26.

The total approximate gross earnings of all State-owned Railways for the ten days ending 10th July, 1937, amount to 236 lakhs of rupees or rupees 23 lakhs more than the actuals of the corresponding period of the previous year.

The total approximate gross earnings from April 1, to July 10, 1937, amount to 1,694 lakhs of rupees or rupees 196 lakhs more than the actuals for the corresponding period of the previous year.—United Press

SOVIET STEAMER UNDER REBEL ESCORT

GIBRALTAR, July 26.

Insurgent armed trawlers stopped a Soviet steamer, "Varlaamanesov", in the Straits of Gibraltar and escorted her to Ceuta. —Reuter.

Alwar Prosecutions To Lapse

HIGH STATE OFFICIALS PUNISHED

Behror Firing Echo: Govt. Take Action On Inquiry Report

ALWAR, July 26.

A communique says:—

"His Highness' Government have had under consideration on the results of the enquiry into the firing which occurred at Behror on April 21.

For the most part they concur with the conclusions arrived at and they have decided, in consultation with the Government of India, that in order to give effect to these conclusions, the following punishments must be awarded to officers, who were in charge at Behror on the date in question.

It has been proved that Mr. Hasgmat Hussain, Munsiff-Magistrate of the First Class, displayed grave indecision in dealing with the earlier episodes of the day, which rendered the use of force unavoidable. Mr. Hussain, therefore, will be deprived of all increments of pay for a period of five years.

No Need For His Services

It has been shown that Nazim Diwanchand, who was temporarily employed in the State, did not afford Munsiff Hussain the full degree of co-operation and support, to which he was entitled during the events on April 21. He has, therefore, been informed that His Highness' Government have no further need for his services.

Reduced And Retired

It is a fact that Inspector Faiyazuddin displayed inability to exercise proper power of command on the occasion so conspicuously as to render his further employment in the State Police impossible. He has, therefore, been degraded to the rank of a sub-Inspector and will compulsorily retire forthwith on a sub-Inspector's pension.

All Cases Dropped

His Highness' Government have further decided that all criminal proceedings arising out of the riot should lapse."—A. P.

WHAT HAPPENED AT ALWAR

About a dozen persons including a constable, were reported to have been killed and hundreds injured in a firing on a mob at the village of Behror on April 21, by the Alwar State Police.

The facts of the case as reported in the Alwar Premier's statement on the incident were:—

A large body of villagers entered Behror on April 21 to celebrate the Bhaironji's Fair. Fearing that they might pass through Muslim quarters, where there were unburied Tazias, the Munsiff, who had First Class Magisterial powers, issued orders under Section 144 prohibiting the crowd from passing that way. The crowd paid no heed and surged round the police and, it was alleged, began to attack Muslims. Sword and lathi blows were reported to have been exchanged. The police opened fire after a final warning. Fourteen were killed and 42 wounded, of whom 17 were Muslims.

Behror Hindus observed a Hartal which was called off on May 2.

TROOPS TO LEAVE WAZIRISTAN

SIMLA, July 26.

A communique says:—

The following artillery units will be leaving Waziristan shortly:—

The 63rd. and 81st Batteries for Rawalpindi and the Second Light Battery for Khyra Gali.—A. P.

They Threaten To Leave

AFGHAN STATE PRISONERS

Sequel To Govt.'s Refusal Of Increased Allowances & Loan

NAINITAL, July 26.

Sardar Mahomed Sarwar Khan and his brother (of Afghanistan), State political prisoners, are reported to have threatened the District authorities to leave the town with their entire family for their native land.

It is alleged that this decision was taken by them on the Government's alleged failure to meet their representations for increased allowances and grant of a loan for paying off their creditors.—United Press.

BENGAL HOME MEMBER'S UKASE

Ban On Demonstrations Within Mile Of Bengal Assembly House

CALCUTTA, July 26.

The "United Press" reliably understands that the Home Minister, Bengal Government, has decided to issue a notification prohibiting all forms of demonstrations within the radius of one mile of the Bengal Assembly House which may, in any way, cause obstruction or annoyance to Members of the Legislature when the Houses will be in session.

ON BRITISH MODEL!

It will be recalled that news has appeared in the local press indicating the possibility of an anti-Ministry demonstration being organised under the joint auspices of the Congress, Students and Labour organizations on the opening day of the ensuing budget session on the 29th instant. The practice which is said to exist in England, prohibiting demonstrations within the radius of one mile of British Houses of Parliament, will be relied upon in support of the issue of the proposed notification. —United Press.

TRIBAL LABOUR FOR ROAD-MAKING

Raid On Frontier Village

SIMLA, July 26.

Agreement has been made for the resumption of work by Tribal labour on the road between Bahadur Camp and Madamir Kilai.

The village of Karkanwam on the lower Haktu river was raided by a column from Bannu. The village was found deserted but 25 bags of flour, which were stored for being supplied to the Faquir of Ipi were seized and one suspicious character arrested.

There had been some sniping of troops on road-protection duties near Razmak. The snipers were engaged by artillery and machineguns.—United Press.

Hands Off Palestine

Kemal Pasha Warns Europe

Turks Won't Tolerate Foreign Control Over Holy Land

The Turkish Paper "Haakmiat-ai-millia" publishes a report of a speech delivered by Kemal Ataturk in the Turkish Parliament.

The following are excerpts from the speech referring to the proposed partition of Palestine:

"It is regrettable that the Arabs did not understand European diplomacy and became victims to the lure of so-called independence, and in this way made all the Arabian countries slaves of European Imperialism."

Describing the proposed partition of Palestine as an operation on the heart of Arabia. Kemal Ataturk said that this wrong to the Arabs would be regarded as intolerable by the Turks also.

"No one can realise the discontent and restlessness among the Arabs as much as we. We have kept ourselves aloof from the Arabs for some years. But we are now self-reliant, and powerful enough to prevent the holy land of Islam from going under the control of Jews and Christians we wish to make this declaration that we shall not allow it to become the play ground of European Imperialism. We have been accused of being irreligious and indifferent to Islam. But in spite of this accusation, even today we are prepared to shed our blood to carry out the last wish of the Prophet that the Holy Land must always remain in possession and control of Muslims." With reliance on God's grace, we are powerful enough to make this declaration that the Turks will not permit foreign possession and control over a land, for whose sake their ancestors under the leadership of Jalauddin, fought against the Christians.

"We are certain that if Europe took any step in the direction of taking possession of and controlling the Holy Land, the whole Islamic world will be roused to action.

MOVE TO PREVENT RIVER TRAFFIC

Barrages Of Barges Across Seine Strung By Waterside Workers

PARIS, July 26.

Squads of mobile guards and naval ratings at dawn started work to frustrate the latest variant of stay-in-strike. Discontented waterside and motorbarge workers strung barrages of barges across the Seine between Pars and Rouen with the object of preventing river traffic.

Early morning, the guards cut the communications between the river banks while naval ratings in cutters broke up the barrages. News from various parts of France in the morning indicates that the formation of barrages is threatening to extend throughout the country.—Reuter.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted immediately an experienced middle aged Lady Doctor M.B.B.S. for a State in Central India, stating minimum salary acceptable. Apply sharp to Box No. 8793, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Suppliers and Canvassers all over India for our permanent Name Plates and other Articles. Apply Manager:—Andhra Name Plate & Metal Works, 335, Rasta Peth, Poona City. (8800)

Wanted:—Machine Shop Mistry for Poona District conversant with general workshop processes including Boring, Milling, Gearcutting. Used to handling labour. Also required one Mechanical Draftsman, young man keen to get on. Apply Box No. 5883, "Bombay Chronicle."

Applications are invited for three appointments as Temporary Forest Surveyors on the scale of Rs. 30—1—40. Men of proved marked ability will eventually be eligible for permanent pensionable appointments in the same grade. The candidates should possess a diploma in plane surveying of any recognised Engineering Institution in India and should be good draughtsmen. The applicants may be called for personal interview at Thana at their own expense. No travelling allowance of any kind will be allowed. Applications should be addressed to the Divisional Forest Officer, West Thana, Thana (G. I. P. Railway) before 9th August, 1937. (5881)

Wanted candidates to qualify as Engineers: Overseers through Postal training. Apply:—British India Technical College, Sukkur (Sind). (3617)

62. TO BE LET

Matunga G. I. P., Bhau Daji Road near King Circle, three Rooms Blocks to be let in new building. Enquire Bhaiya, Plot No. 422, D. M. Jani. (8798)

86. GODOWNS TO LET

To Let. Godown at Bakehouse Lane, Near Forbes Street, Fort. See Doongursee and Sons, C/o Messrs David Sassoon Office, 59, Forbes Street, Fort. (8779)

303 MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted:—One second-hand 4 or 5 groved rope driven cast iron pully or split pully Diameter 3 feet, bore 3" to 4", Rope diameter 1 3/4" quote price. P. Balasubbasetty, Hospet (Bellary). (8801)

327. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Energetic Agents to Sell our well-reputed silks, sarees and woollens. Pay Rs. 125 p.m. Jindals Limited, Ludhiana. (8733)

341. PARTNERSHIP WANTED

Wanted partners for a flourishing, Banking Business already going on. Sound and profitable investment. Apply Box 8799, "Bombay Chronicle." Investors with less than Rupees 1,000 need not apply.

363. FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

Reorganise Your Business—If you have 1/4 Capital Ready. We supply the rest of the finance required. In any case, Consult Box No. 8777, "Bombay Chronicle."

420. ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

Wanted one electric Generator Diesel driven 65 volts, 15 K.W. New or old. Apply Box No. 8792, "Bombay Chronicle".

651. MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Free Grand Catalogue. Get to-day from G. D. Varma & Co. All India prevailing mixed Coupons or Labels Exchangers, 40/2, Banstolla St., Calcutta. Phone B. B. 4952. (8797)

652. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Fresh American Roller Skins, size 22" x 26", for immediate sale. Write Jafferbhoy Meheralli, Dhaboo Street, Bombay No. 3. (8802)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

•I. C. No. 23 of 1931.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1913

and

In the matter of the C. P. Cement Company, Ltd.

THE C. P. CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, having its registered office at Esplanade House Waudby Road, Bombay. ..... Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, dated the 16th day of July, 1937, confirming the reduction of the Capital of the Company abovenamed from Rs. 30,50,000 divided into 2500 Preference Shares of Rs. 1000 each and 550 Ordinary shares of 1000 each to Rs. 20,50,000 divided into 1500 Preference Shares of Rs. 1000 each and 550 Ordinary shares of Rs. 1000 each and the Minute approved by the Court showing with respect to the Capital of the Company as altered in several particulars required by the Indian Companies Act, 1913 was registered by the Registrar of Companies on the 24th day of July, 1937.

The said Minute is in the words and figures following:—

"The Capital of the C. P. Cement Company Limited henceforth is Rs. 20,50,000 divided into 1500 Preference Shares of Rs. 1000 each and 550 Ordinary shares of Rs. 1000 each. At the time of the Registration of this Minute all the said 1500 Preference Shares and all the said 550 Ordinary shares are fully paid up."

Dated this 26th day of July, 1936.

PAYNE & CO.,
Attorneys for the Company,
Mercantile Bank Building,
54, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

5889.

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

KIRLOSKAR BROTHERS, LIMITED, KIRLOSKARVADI, AUNDH STATE, DIST. SATARA.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by a resolution dated 22nd July, 1937, the Board of Directors of the abovenamed Company have forfeited the shares bearing the following registered numbers, as shareholders holding these shares have made default in payment of their Allotment as per demand made by the Company. The shareholders of these shares or their successors, or legal representatives or assignees have no longer any claim on any of the said shares hereafter.

By Order of the Board,
KIRLOSKAR SONS & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Kirloskarvadi,
(Aundh State, Dist. Satara).
Date 24th July, 1937.

5097, 5131, 5133, 5134, 5154, 5356, 5367, 5402, 5429, 5471, 5495, 5513, 5540, 5581, 5598, 5638, 5667, 5700, 5711, 5794, 5797, 5799, 5807, 5826, 5900, 5906, 5937, 5938, 5952, 5956, 6032, 6041, 6083, 6084, 6085, 6086, 6087, 6088, 6089, 6090, 6091, 6095, 6108, 6152, 6233, 6317, 6384, 6408, 6510, 6537, 6703, 6744, 6748, 6761, 6804, 6816, 6865, 6869, 6870, 6871, 6873, 6875, 6939, 6948, 6966, 7074, 7089, 7124, 7134, 7196, 7199, 7222, 7228, 7231, 7296, 7298, 7309, 7316, 7317, 7342, 7343, 7419, 7460, 7517, 7520, 7603, 7604, 7609, 7644, 7647, 7676, 7678, 7696, 7765, 7770, 7774, 7790, 7797, 7802, 7805, 7806, 7824, 7838, 7873, 7880, 7886, 7906, 7964, 8007, 8022, 8066, 8079, 8082, 8089, 8154, 8171, 8180, 8228, 8284, 8308, 8326, 8330, 8361, 8362, 8398, 8399, 8477, 8483, 3507, 8628, 8632, 8663, 8667, 8668, 8677, 8711, 8719, 8757, 8758, 8767, 8769.

(5888)

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AUCTION SALE OF MODERN-STYLE AND JACOBEAN DINING, DRAWING AND BEDROOM FURNITURE, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on THURSDAY, the 28th July 1937, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at No. 15, Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, valuable household furniture such as dining table, chairs, sideboard, Chesterfield drawing room suites, revolving book case, teapoys standard lamps, carpets, bedsteads with box mattresses, wardrobes, dressing table, low chairs, rugs, folding tables, Carved Cupboard, meat-safe, writing desk, etc.

The property of E. A. Pugh, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and furniture is on view.

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Celebes ,,	9th Aug.	24th
London ,,	24th ,,	7th Sept
Kifuku ,,	9th Sept	24th

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City Tenants' Manifold Grievances

WIDESPREAD DISCONTENT IN BOMBAY

Tenants' Association's Representation To Government

The President, the Bombay Tenants' Association, has addressed a letter dated the 25th June '37 to the Chief Secretary, Bombay Government, Poona, which reads as follows:—

"I have the honour to refer to the statements issued by the Director of Information, on 9-4-1937 and 11-5-1937, giving publicity to the programme of the Council of Ministers, for the information of the public, and for expression of opinion thereon. I have been desired by the Managing Board of my Association, to convey the views of the Association, formed after careful consideration, of the programme in general and of certain items thereof, in which the tenants' interest is concerned in particular.

WIDESPREAD DISCONTENT.

"My Association is much concerned with the item No. VII of your programme, Re: Housing problems in Big Cities, and other Municipal areas. Since the repeal of the Rent Act in 1929, there has been widespread discontent amongst the tenants of the City. Rents have increased by leaps and bounds. They have doubled, or, in some cases, even trebled.

"In 1932, my Association had made a representation to His Excellency, Sir Frederick Hugh Sykes, requesting the Bombay Government to enact a Rent Act on the lines of the old Rent Acts; but it is a matter of great regret, that the Government did not fully appreciate and realise the grievances of the tenants and therefore refused to give its support. Thereafter, in 1934, Mr. R. R. Bakhale, the labour representative in the Council, brought in a Bill restricting the rents in the City; but, on account of the opposition of the Government members and that of the landlords' representatives, the Bill was thrown out, only by a small majority of six votes, viz. 30 v/s 36.

MANIFOLD GRIEVANCES.

"'Controlling rents on just and equitable lines' is not only the case, where the tenants require protection against the unfair treatment of landlords. There are many other matters on which they are in a most unfortunate position. There is a great number of buildings in Bombay, (i) where there is no arrangement of lights at the stair-cases, washing places and latrines; (ii) where there is no satisfactory sweeping arrangement; (iii) where there is no sufficient number of water-taps and latrines; (iv) where landlords erect buildings, not caring much for the building regulations nor hygienic rules so much so, that they prove to be quite unfit for human habitation. Some of the landlords get distress warrants as soon as two months' rent falls into arrear.

ASSOCIATION'S SUGGESTIONS.

"My Association, since its foundation in 1931, has been constantly working for the welfare of the tenants and inculcating civic responsibilities in the public. The wide experience it has gained, in this field of social welfare emboldens my Association to make the following suggestions for favour of sympathetic consideration and necessary action:—

"(1) To enact a rent Act on the lines of Mr. Bakhale's Bill, and to standardize the Rents according to the scale prevalent in 1914.

"(2) To enact a Bill compelling the landlords to charge Rents according to the Gregorian Calendar.

"(3) To make provision in the Act, to penalize the landlords, if they fail to provide certain minimum requirements in their buildings, including, among others, the following:—

(a) Provision of at least one W.C. and one water tap connected with the main pipe for every two double room tenements, and one bath-room for every four such tenements;

(b) Provision of lights, throughout the night, at the stair-cases, washing places, latrines and bathrooms;

(c) Restrictions on taking Deposits from tenants, and where, that is permissible, insistence on landlords to take only one month's rent as advance and to pay interest on it at the rate of 6 per cent and compulsory return of the amount of Deposit within a week the termination of the tenancy. In case of default, the landlord should be made liable to a fine, of which a part should be paid to the tenant as compensation;

(d) Restrictions on the right of the landlord to eject the tenant on any such ground as enhancement of rent, etc., except on sufficient cause the burden of proving which should be on the landlord;

(e) Restrictions on the right of the landlords for distress except in cases where the rent has not been paid consecutively for more than one year;

(f) Insisting on the Municipalities to reserve a portion of their income for the improvement of house-building for poorer classes; and

(g) Provision for the better and rigorous enforcement, by the Municipalities, Notified Area Committees and other Local Bodies, of Rules regarding hygiene, white-washing, repairing, demolishing of houses which have become dangerous or unfit for human habitation, removal of slums or conjested houses, roads, foot-paths public Bath, etc.

"I have been further advised by the Managing Board of my Association, to place these views before the Council of Ministers for favour of sympathetic and careful consideration and immediate action."

LESSON OF TURKEY FOR INDIA

Nation-Building Is India's First Problem, Says Begum Mir Amiruddin

(From A Correspondent)

LONDON, (By Mail).

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Social Service Group of the National Council of Women held in London on June 13, Begum Mir Amiruddin (wife of the District & Sessions Judge, of Mangalore) who is a delegate from India to the World Congress of Faiths, gave an account of the social work in which the women of India are today engaged.

Referring to the Madras Presidency, she spoke in eulogistic terms about the work that is being done by the women of Madras City to improve the condition of lepers, of the assistance rendered to her by the women of Salem in promoting the cause of education in that district and of the efforts of the women of Mangalore in raising substantial amounts for the Quetta and Behar Earthquake Relief Funds.

INDIA'S PROBLEM

The problem of India, she said was the problem of the reconstruction of its villages as 84 per cent of its inhabitants were agriculturists. The main factor that served as a handicap to the improvement of the country, she stated was the illiteracy of the masses. The tragedy of India was that only 12 per cent of its men and 2.9 per cent of its women were literate. The social problem confronting the country all broke on the bedrock of mass ignorance; the many reforms needed in the condition of her women and children all acted and reacted on education. In her opinion when illiteracy would be conquered, most of the ills from which the body politic was suffering would disappear of themselves.

She exhorted such of the Indian ladies that were present, who happened to be members of Municipalities or District Boards in their country, to exercise their efforts in making the Local Bodies concentrate their attention more on the building of the nation than on the construction of roads and bridges.

LESSON FROM TURKEY

She referred to Turkey and pointed out that whereas in that land she had found the roads to be far from satisfactory, there had sprung up splendid free schools, a mangnificent University, and well-run child welfare centres.

She concluded with the hope that now that the women of India had begun to realise that the time-spirit demanded that they should adequately discharge their civic responsibilities, many of the problems confronting women and children in that country would meet with a quick solution.

INDIA AND I.L.O.

(Continued from page 9)

India urged the Governing Body to redouble its efforts for the convocation of an Advisory Tripartite Labour Conference of Asiatic countries and for the establishment of an Asiatic Committee.

The employers and workers' groups at the Conference also carried out the triennial election, due this year, of the Governing Body of the I.L.O.; among those elected were Messrs. D. S. Erulkar and N. M. Joshi to represent employers and workers respectively. —United Press.

In Miss Mayo's Land

Boys Of 14 And Girls Of 12 Can Marry In Nine States

WASHINGTON, D. C., (By Mail).

In nine of the United States the marriage laws allow boys to marry at the age of 14 and girls at the age of 12. This is revealed in the report of a nation-wide survey of the marriage laws published here.

The nine states are Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Maryland, Mississippi, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Tennesse and Washington.

ELSEWHERE

Legal minimum ages for marriages in the district of Columbia and 39 states vary from 16 and 18 for boys and from 14 and 16 for girls. New Hampshire's minimum age is highest—20 for boys and 18 for girls.

Most statutes impose additional restriction by requiring consent of parents or guardian until a child reaches a specified age usually majority. Judicial consent is required in New York for girls under 16 and in Vermont for boys under 18 and girls under 16.

Fifteen states with minimum age statutes permit exceptions for certain cases when both judicial and parental consent are obtained.

Marriages of children under the legal minimum age are declared by some states. In other states they are considered voidable and many be disaffirmed by the child either before or when he or she reaches the legal age.

NO NEED FOR PARENTS CONSENT

The report terms "apparently erroneous" the belief that marriages without parents' consent are void or voidable. The weight of judicial authority is that such a marriage is legal if the boy and girl are above the minimum marriage age.—Reuter.

LEAVE FOR WORKERS

(Continued from page 9)

with an assurance of reinstatement if the period specified on the pass is not exceeded, the Labour Officers formerly received a large number of complaints from men who stated that they had been granted oral leave by Jobbers and had found themselves out of work on their return to Bombay. Under the Standing Orders, Jobbers have no authority whatsoever to grant either oral or written leave, but they had obtained so much power in the old days in the matter of the engagement and dismissal of labour that workers were often in the habit of taking their word as law and going on leave without a pass in the honest belief that they would be reinstated whenever they returned. In many instances, they found themselves unemployed on their return or only able to [illegible] jobs by bribing the Jobbers. The Labour Officers during the last two years have fought a successful battle against this system of oral leave. Various methods of impressing on the workers that they should only go on leave after having obtained a written pass signed by the mill manager have been adopted of which two of the more important might be mentioned. The Government Labour Officer issues printed cards at his nightly offices which among other things warn the workers about the danger of accepting oral leave, and the Mill-owners' Association, through the medium of their monthly Marathi magazine "Girni Samachar" constantly brings to the notice of the operatives the cases in which the acceptance of oral leave has involved hardship and the correct procedure which should be followed when leave is required. The workers are now fully alive to the fact that Jobbers have no authority whatsoever to grant leave, and though the Labour Officers still receive a few complaints each month, it is usually possible to ascertain whether there are any extenuating circumstances, and if there are, the workers are given the benefit of the doubt and are reinstated.

Help Kidneys
Clean Out Poisonous Acids

Your Kidneys have nine million tiny tubes or filters which are endangered by cheap, irritating drugs or neglect. Unknown to you, weak Kidneys may be the real cause of your Getting Up Nights, Nervousness, Dizziness, Swollen Ankles, Bladder Trouble, Headaches, Backache, Rheumatism, Leg Pains, Circles Under Eyes, Dry, muddy Skin, Acidity, Burning, Smarting or Lost Vigour. Don't take chances. Your life may be in danger. Get the Doctor's guaranteed prescription Cystex (Siss-tex). £1,000 deposited with Westminster Bank, London, backs up Cystex Guarantee to bring new health and vitality in 48 hours, make you feel 10 years younger and to end troubles in 8 days or money back on return of empty package. Ask your chemist for Cystex.

THE EMPIRE

DAILY: 3-30; 6-30 and 10 p. m.

CONTINUED ANOTHER WEEK!

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OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued From Page 6)

argument in international diplomacy. But that does not answer the question: what is the final aim and object of the gigantic British rearmament?

Thus much for Anglo-Italian relations. How does Britain stand now as regards her German references? The British dislike of the German air bombardment of open towns like Bilbao and Guernish question proves that the impartial disapproval of both Fascism and Communism are attributed by the Nazis to sheer malevolence towards Germany. On the other hand, the British have come to regard the German foreign policy as erratic and incalculable. There is still much sympathy for Germany in Britain, though far less than there was a year ago, but it is qualified by suspicion of German regime and German aims in Europe. The British cling to the hope that Hitler is not bereft of a sense of responsibility for the fate of Europe This hope it is contended, springs from the will to believe rather than from any compelling evidence. For the British feel that agreement with Germany is the only chance to save the peace of Europe.

As a side-light to German opinion about Britain we have here a comment on the recent by-elections. Since February no less than twenty by-elections have taken place in this country, resulting in an all-round victory for the Government. Three seats were lost, but only one of them went to Labour. With such a long series of victories Mr. Chamberlain was fully entitled to speak recently of a "miniature general election." According to German opinion the reasons for the success of the British Government in these elections and the defeat of the Labour Party are due to the fact that the British public has lost patience with "those irresponsible Labourites who first sabotaged the country's armaments and then attacked the Government for not being 'more energetic' against Japan, Italy and Germany. Other additional reasons which helped the British Government were the memory of the country's quick financial recovery and also the continuous improvement of the economic position since the last year."

Partition Of Palestine

Partition is no new theory to rulers in British imperialist circles. Palestine is the last venture in this sphere of government that Britain has deliberately introduced. The policy of divide and rule has a rider accompanying it in this instance. Certainly it would be heartening for any British domination of Palestine for Jew and Arab to put on a footing of mutual suspicion, hatred and bickering. Needless to say Indian experiment which must of a truth have been a beautiful laboratory has shown this to be a fact. Palestine, however, has its own peculiar issues tied up in its government. For this reason the Peel Commission recommends that Haifa, an important naval base and head of the oil-pipe lines from Kirkuk, should be retained under mandatory control for an indefinite period. By this recommendation, it is perfectly obvious that while Britain pretends to be playing the game in admitting that one's country should be administered by oneself the key to all future military action against whomsoever it be directed would remain in perfect repose in British hands. This is point number one so far as importance attaches to the new partition scheme which it is proposed should govern Palestine.

Now approaching the aspect of the divided administration itself, we have several important views on the subject. The vital issue, however, can be easily touched whatever point of view one hears discussed regarding the partition. Neither Jew nor Arab has any use for a Palestine so cut up as to be of avail to neither. The reasons for this denunciation of the Peel Report are many and varied, and it is by no means a fact that the bulk of either party concerned has a singleness of purpose in rejecting the report. The attitude of the Zionist extremists was stated at a meeting of British M.P.'s in the House of Commons during the week by no less a person than Jabotinsky, President of the new Zionist organisation. Even he is not prepared to accept the disgraceful report and its inevitable effects as they hit Palestine. His reasons obviously are vastly different to those advanced by any other section of people interested. Protesting strongly against Partition, Jabotinsky followed the line of the Zionist capitalists faithfully and declared that the area allotted to the Jewish state was too small. He made a violent and unjust attack on the Arabs in the course of his speech. Nevertheless, as one of the foremost spokesmen for Zionists, he expressed his opposition to the Partition scheme for such circles.

At the same time Iraq too has not been silent over this nightmare produced by Lord Peel and his colleagues on the Royal Commission. In a statement to an Arabic newspaper the other day the Prime Minister of Iraq vehemently condemned the partition proposals. He refused to believe that any Arab could be found willing to rule the proposed Arab State if the so-called Arab zone in Palestine were annexed to Transjordan. Any man, he said, giving a broad hint to Abdullah, venturing to stab the Arab race in the heart by accepting such a position would be regarded as an outcast throughout the Arab world, and would incur the wrath of Muslims throughout the East. The news here has it that importance is also attached to the significant gesture of the Punjab Unionist Party which has condemned the outrageous scheme of Partition in no muffled language when it said that the essential characteristics of the scheme were unjust and against the accredited wishes of the majority people in Palestine.

The Arab View

Side by side, we witness the espousing of the Arab point of view by that doughty champion of the Arab cause in Palestine—Col. Newcombe—one of the officers to whose promises made to the Arabs early in the war the report refers. In his statement at a meeting held on Wednesday afternoon at the Caxton Hall, Col. Newcombe asserts that it was fundamental to British policy to administer a country for and through its own people, and that never before had Britain tried to bring large numbers of people of an alien race into a country without the consent of its inhabitants. Continuing, and referring to the Balfour promise to the Jews regarding their domicile in Palestine, the Colonel said that the Balfour promise to the Jews had been based on three false assumptions. The first was the Jews were in a majority in Palestine; in 1913 they were proved to be only 7 per cent of the population. The second was that the Arabs in Palestine were a nomadic gipsy race, whereas they were really a virile peasantry of ancient stock, intellectually more advanced than the Egyptian or the Sudanese. The third was that the religious sentiment of over 2,000 years felt by Jews for Palestine entitled them to occupy somebody else's country.

Ancient religious customs, conventions or sentiments were things that mattered exactly nothing when put beside the vital modern issues that confronted every responsible administration, and no obstacles catered by such insignificant unrealities should be permitted to mar the proper administration and future happiness of a strong self-government in Palestine. There was too great a tendency to confuse this sentiment with modern political problems even in the minds of our present day diplomats and politicians at Whitehall whenever the issue of Palestine crept up. Col. Newcombe felt confident that the Arabs would accept an alternative solution. According to him the present proportion of 30 Jews to 70 Arabs should be maintained. British rule through and on behalf of the inhabitants, both Jews and Arabs, should continue for a period without any outside interference. Finally as soon as conditions permitted representative government, as in Iraq, should be granted to Palestine, which within a few more years might include Transjordan to which the 30-70 proportion of Jews and Arabs might also be extended.

LASCARS AGAINST EXTENSION OF AGREEMENT

An extraordinary general meeting of the National Seamen's Union of India, Bombay, was held at Kesar Baugh yesterday at 10 a.m to consider the suggested extension of the basic period of Agreement of Lascar. Rao Bahadur Asavale presided. The following resolution moved by Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim Serang, Municipal Corporator, Bombay, was unanimously adopted.

"That the Union does not agree to the suggested extension and request the Authorities that the existing system of one year be continued."

Deputy Commissioner Protests Against B. P.'s Remark

NAGPUR, (By Mail)
(From Our Correspondent.)
July 25.

A Narsinghpur message states that Mr. H. V. Kamath, I.C.S Deputy Commissioner, Narsinghpur, who has recently proceeded on seven months' leave has resigned the Presidentship of the local Boy Scouts Association, as a protest against the remarks made by the Chief Scout, Lord Baden-Powell with regard to India.

MR. BHULABHAI J. DESAI (IN FRONT OF THE POST) LEADER OF THE CONGRESS PARTY IN THE CENTRAL LEGISLATURE, ADDRESSING THE GATHERING AFTER PERFORMING THE MONTHLY FLAG-HOISTING CEREMONY AT THE SATYAGRAHA CAMP, GHATKOPAR,

CONSUL'S SON TRIAL

Car Driven In Zig-Zag Manner

Further evidence was recorded to-day by Mr. D.N.D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, in the case in which Otto Maganue Graf Von Donhoff, son of the German Consul of Bombay is charged under Section 304 (A), I.P.C.

Owing to the absence of a German Interpreter, the case was adjourned to Wednesday to record the statement of the accused.

The charge against the accused is that on June 27, he drove his motor car in a rash and negligent manner and thereby caused the death of Mr. Edwards De Silva, son of the Manager of the Banco Nacionale Ultramarino.

Mr. R. P. Thanavala, Police Prosecutor appeared for the prosecution, Mr. S. A. Vimadalal with Mr. D. Bilimoria defended the accused.

Inspector's Evidence

Inspector Walmsley of the Motor Vehicle Department stated that he was called by the Colaba Police to inspect the car.

He found that he could not test the condition of the brakes as the steering rod was bent and the axle distorted. He drove the car and found it pulling towards one side.

In Zig-Zag Manner

The next witness examined was Mr. Fazal Ranimtulla Chinoy, who stated on the day in question he was travelling in a bus and when it came up to the junction of Cuffe Parade Road and Wodehouse Road he neard the screeching of motor wheels as if the brakes had been suddenly applied.

He turned round and saw the accused's car driven in a "Zig Zag" manner touch the steps of the pavement turn round and collide with the bus. The impact was very slight The car travelled further after the impact, touched the steps again and fell on its side

Witness saw the accused get out of the car and also another person lying on the road about 8 to 10 paces away

Mr. Thanavala:—Can you say at what speed the car of the accused was travelling?—I can't say.

Mr. Thanavala:—Any rough estimate?—If you take the average speed at 30 miles, the car was travelling over that speed

Called For Her Dog

Continuing witness stated the facts relating to Mr. Finch's arrival on the scene of the accident with the sister of the accused. She jumped out of the car, called out "for some one" and then for "her dog." The injured person was put into a passing car with the help of a constable and the accused and removed to hospital. The accused and the other two got into a car and followed the other car.

Gulabkhan Nadirkhan, the Bus conductor, stated that as he entered the junction of Wodehouse Road and Cuffe Parade, he noticed the car of the accused suddenly turn round and touch the left side of the bus. The car then fell on its side.

The road surface was dry. The bus was travelling at 15 to 20 miles an hour.

Inspector C. R. Bird stated that at 4-30 p.m. on June 27 he received information of the incident on Cuffe Parade and he went to the spot and examined the car.

He found on the road 203 feet of skid marks on the surface of the road. These were broken up into small lengths.

Inspector Bird stated in answer to Mr. Thanavala that the accused surrendered on the following morning, i.e. on June 28.

Mr. S. A. Vimadalal:—A better word is "reported".

Mr. Thanavala:—No—he surrendered.

As no German Interpreter was available the case was adjourned.

SAVE BHILS FROM CONVERSION

Mahatma Hansraj's Appeal For Funds For Lahore Arya Sabha's Work

Mahatma Hansraj president of the Arya Pradeshik Pratinidhi Sabha, Lahore, writes:—

Those of us who have read the history of India know that the Bhils helped the Hindu cause at a very critical time. When Rana Pratap fought against the Emperor Akbar for the safety and honour of Chittoor he was helped by the Bhils. If the Bhils had not come to his rescue, he would not have succeeded at that time in his efforts. It was indeed due to the self-sacrifice of the Bhils that the Rajputs were able to defend their honour and their Kingdom.

CONVERSION MENACE

But it is a pity that in some of the Rajput States efforts have not been made to improve the condition of the Bhils with the result that they are extremely poor and utterly ignorant of their religion. Taking advantage of this situation, Christian and other missionaries have made every effort to convert them to their faiths. The Christian missionaries, however, have been more successful in their efforts than any body else. They have their centres of work at many places and they have admitted thousands of them into their faith.

While on the one hand they have tried to improve their economic condition, on the other they have tried to destroy their faith in their religion. All this has been going on for many years and there are no Hindus who have taken any notice of it. At present the situation is more critical than ever. The Bhils are in the grip of a severe famine and they do not have enough money even to buy seed for their next crop.

When the Arya Pradeshik Pratinidhi Sabha of the Punjab, Sind and Baluchistan, Lahore, came to know of all this it arranged for the distribution of free grain among the Bhils with the result that about 6,000 of them were readmitted into the Hindu fold

Naturally this is the time for the Hindus to help the Bhils If they do so now, several of the converted Bhils would come to the Hindu fold.

But this would not be enough. It is necessary that we should have a permanent centre for the propagation of our faith in the places inhabited by the Bhils. Through these centres they should be made to feel that they are a vital part of the Hindu community and that their previous record of services is a source of pride to the Hindus.

Those gentlemen who wish to help in this noble cause should send their contribution to L. Khushal Chand, Vice-President, Arya Pradeshik Pratinidhi Sabha, Lahore, or to Pt. Dean Chand Sharma, Secretary of the said Sabha. They will get receipts for their contribution from the Sabha.

BOMBAY, Monday.

An unknown boy of 12, was run over by a car and killed this morning, on Ibrahim Rahimtoola Road.

It appears that at about 11 A.M. the boy was crossing the road in a hurry. He emerged from behind a moving tram and ran right into a car that was proceeding from Pydhownie towards J. J. Hospital.

He was immediately removed to the Hospital but died an hour later. He has not yet been identified.

Myrna Loy has been given one of the new streamlined portable dressing rooms, as her headquarters while working with William Powell in M-G-M's "Double Wedding."

VIGOROUS MONSOON IN GUJARAT

POONA, July 26.

The depression has moved northwestwards and lies this morning over West Central Provinces near Saugor. It has caused vigorous monsoon in South Bengal, Berar, West Central Provinces, West Central India East Gujarat, East Rajputana and East and North Punjab.

The monsoon has also been vigorous in Malabar, active in Konkan, North Hyderabad West United Provinces and Assam. Temperatures are appreciably above the normal in the extreme north. Rainfall has also been local in Orissa, East Central India East Central Provinces, West Rajputana, Bombay Deccan and has occurred at a few stations in Chota Nagpur, Bihar, East United Provinces, Kashmir, North West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, South Hyderabad, Mysore, South-east Madras and North Madras Coast.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Bhopal eight inches; Mahableshwar seven; Calcutta five; Indore, Khandwa, Hoshangabad Saugor, Surat, Dohad four, Cox's Bazar, Barisal, Saugor Island Pachmarhi Ludhiana, Khandala, Mangalore Mercara three, Dehra Dun, Kotah and Calicut two; Sibsagar, Neemuch, Hissar, Brijnagar one and a half; Muktesar, Ambala, Rawalpindi, Harnai Dalhousie, Murree and Karwar one.—A. P.

Breaches On B. B. & C. I. Railway

BOMBAY, July 26.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Mhow, B. B. and C. I Railway wires under date July 26 as follows:—

Due to washaways between Choral and Kalakund and Choral and Mukhtiara through running of trains between these stations is not likely to be restored for about 48 hours.

Transhipment of passengers by means of motor buses is being arranged between Mukhtiara and Choral.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of July 26.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .040 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 78.2 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 76.5 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 82.7 degrees 2.3 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 75.9 degrees 0.2 (below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 92 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WNW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 11 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 198 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 37 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10

Rain in 24 hours 0.67 inches

Total rainfall during the month 27.05 inches

Total rainfall during the year 45.93 inches.

Weather remark: Rain and squally.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED JULY 26

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 79.6 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.86 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.66 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

STUDY OF ANCIENT INDIAN COINS

The Hon. Secretary, Bombay Field Club, writes:—

The members of the Bombay Field Club paid a study visit to the Prince of Wales Museum on Saturday, when they were shown some very rare coins of ancient India by Mr. G. V. Acharya, Curator of the Archaeological Section.

The Curator showed them some rectangular punch-marked coins of the 7th century B.C. and traced an evolutionary history of coinage in ancient India by showing them the coins of the various periods from the Kushan Dynasty the Kshatrapas, the Guptas, the Andhra Kings and the Chouhans of Delhi. He emphasised the mintage of Indian coins apart from the Greek influence. The party was fortunate enough to be shown one of the rarest coins in the world, viz., the copper coin of King Bhupak representing a thunderbolt, a lion, a Dharma Chakra and a legend in Kharoshthi. Another interesting coin was that of Prithviraj Chouhan, the last Hindu ruler of Delhi. But the most fascinating study was provided by a coin of Emperor Samudra Gupta commemorating his celebrated Ashva Megh Yagna.

Dabholkar Scholarships For Research Students

The Honorary Secretary of the Dabholkar Scholarships Advisory Board, writes:—

Applications are invited from students, both male and female, of the Goud Saraswat Brahmin community (including all subsections) doing or intending to do real Research work in institutions affiliated to the University of Bombay or recognized by Government. Applications must be made on prescribed Forms which can be obtained from the office of the Dabholkar Scholarships Advisory Board at Anand-Kanan, Chaupaty Road, Bombay No. 7. Applications should reach the Honorary Secretary not later than 31st August, 1937.

An Aunt without an Answer

Did you ever suffer from the Family Aunt? If a dress needed cleaning, if the silverware wanted polishing, if stockings required washing or insect bites needed ointment, "Aunty knows best." She always has a recipe for everything—and plenty of advice to go with it. Instructions to young people about late hours, remarks about cigarette ash on the carpets, caustic comments on the state of one's exchequer. No wonder a victim once put up the notice, "Big Reward—For an Aunt guaranteed not to *Talk*."

But it IS possible with the Universal Aunt. *She* can't answer back—yet she does all and more than any flesh-and-blood, sniff-and-snort relation could perform! She will clean your clothes of grease and stains. She knows how to wash your silk stockings and your laundry so that they are really fresh and fragrant. She has a splendid recipe for taking the sting out of insect stings. She can give you a tip on keeping personal freshness in hot weather. She will help your servants wash up better—keep your silver bright and clean do all the hundred and one jobs that need doing. Ask her to come and you'll make her a permanent guest—on your bathroom shelf. For "she" is Scrubb's Ammonia, the Universal Aunt—the Aunt without an answer—who has earned an honoured place in every household, bachelor, spinster and married.

Skin Itch Cause Curbed Overnight

Your skin has nearly 50 million tiny seams and pores where germs hide and cause terrible Itching, Cracking, Eczema, Peeling, Burning, Acne, Ringworm, Psoriasis, Blackheads, Pimples, Foot Itch and other blemishes. Ordinary treatments give only temporary relief because they do not kill the germ cause. The new discovery, Nixoderm, kills the germs the very first night and is guaranteed to give you a soft, clear, attractive, smooth skin in one week, or money back. Get guaranteed Nixoderm from your chemist today and remove the real cause of skin trouble. The guarantee protects you.

LILY PEARL BARLEY

Made of

FRESH & FULL GROWN GRAINS

Recommended by PHYSICIANS and USED IN EMINENT HOSPITALS

CALCUTTA: The Lily Biscuit Co. :BOMBAY

USE Powder

100% Cleansing Properties
Twice that of tooth paste

No Pumice—No Destructive Grit
Cannot possibly scratch the softest enamel

Lasts longer—Costs Less
Outlasts tooth paste 2 to 1.

THE dentist always uses POWDER to clean your teeth—why? Because there is nothing known that will clean and polish teeth so quickly and leave them so gleaming white. As it is only the powder part of any dentifrice that cleans, a dentifrice that is ALL POWDER just naturally cleans best.

Even as a neutraliser in acid mouth conditions, Dr. Lyon's Tooth Powder is just as effective as Milk of Magnesia.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Powder is not only doubly efficient, but it costs only half as much to use. Even a small tin lasts twice as long as a tube of toothpaste.

Convince yourself that Powder cleans best—FREE.

Dr. LYON'S TOOTH POWDER

America's Biggest-Selling Dentifrice

MARTIN & HARRIS Ltd., Sadana House, Wittet Rd., Bombay
Please send me free a three weeks' supply of Dr. Lyon's Tooth Powder.
Name.....
(Please print name)
Address..... B.C. 29

Mekin Cup Football Tournament

Cheshires Beat Somersets In Opening Game

EXTRA-TIME GOAL DECIDES ISSUE

BOMBAY Monday.

"A swell game," remarked a spectator as he was coming down from the stands, after the opening match between the Cheshire Regiment, who lately won the Harwood League Championship and the Somerset Light Infantry from Poona, in the Mekin Cup Football Tournament, at the Cooperage on Monday evening.

Extra-time Decided

After a very close fight, in which football of a high order was provided, the former won by the odd goal in three.

OUTSTANDING WESTCOTT

The Cheshires had many moments of anxiety before they emerged winners and according to the run of play a draw should have been a befitting result. The winners, undoubtedly, have to thank Westcott, the leader of their attack, who was responsible for scoring all their three goals. The way he breaks through the defence with his clever tactics and finally caps his efforts with a stinging shot, is a treat to watch.

In Meadows, the Somersets had a very clever right back and but for his timely clearances, the Cheshires should have won with a good margin.

THE GAME

The Infantrymen were the first to test the Cheshire's defence, but as the game progressed the latter gained the upper hand. The Cheshires were now attacking vigorously but their opponents' defence, most prominent amongst whom was Meadows, the right back, playing a sound defensive game, did not allow them to do any damage, till about the 20th minute from the start, Westcott opened the Cheshire's account, converting a penalty-kick. (1—0).

After a couple of minutes' up and down play, the Somersets levelled the score, Saunders, their inside-right, making no mistake to score from a penalty-kick. (1—1).

At half-time, the score-board read one goal all.

BETTER PLAY

The spectators saw the best of both the teams after resumption, the Cheshires again opened the attack and following a combined movement between their forwards, Westcott, nicely drew the custodian out of his charge, and had almost scored, but to his surprise he saw that Meadows had covered the goalkeeper to bring off a real good save. Powell, the Cheshire's right-wing, then tried the goalkeeper again with an angular shot. This was mere selfishness on Powell's part, that instead of passing on to Westcott, who was in a better position to score, he lost a good scoring opportunity.

AMUSEMENT FOR SPECTATORS

There was some amusement now being provided for the spectators. The Cheshires were awarded a free-kick about 30 yards from the goal and an Infantryman, Westcott and the referee in turn changed the spot of the kick for about six times, till the referee called them together and reminded them that his word was final. The spectators were having a hearty laugh over all this. Westcott followed up this free-kick and cleverly headed in to score off a rebound but the referee pulled him for off-side. A minute later the same player got another opportunity and this time he beat the Somerset goalkeeper with a powerful left-foot shot to put his side ahead. (2—1).

The Cheshires kept up their pressure and Westcott, who was the most outstanding player on the field to-day, twice put his outside-right, in possession of the ball with beautiful through passes but before Powell could do anything, Meadows, the opposing right-back, interfered and made timely clearances.

LEVEL AGAIN

The Infantrymen, who were now doing their very best again for the equaliser, soon succeeded, when Snooks, their centre-forward scored their second goal from a near range and put his side on terms. (2—2).

It was now a ding-dong affair till the final whistle found the teams on level terms, the scoreboard showing 2 goals all.

In the second period of the extra-time, Westcott gained his side the victory by scoring the winning goal, all on his own. He got possession of the ball near the centre-line and went ahead beating a host of defenders and finally placed the ball in the net beyond the goalkeeper's reach. (3—2).

THE RESULT:

CHESHIRES 3 goals
SOMERSET L. I. 2 goals

THE TEAMS:

CHESHIRE: Rigby; Slack and Barnes; Jones, Teece and Harding Powell, Keegans, Westcott, Higgins and Bell.

SOMERSET L. I.: Haywars; Meadows and Macpeik; Evans, West and Cutton; Palmer, Saunders, Snooks, Earley and Besint.

REFEREE: L/Sjt. Dyer..

To-day's Game

3rd Field Brigade R. A. v. T. Field Battery.

STEWARDS CUP PROBABLES

LONDON, July 26.

The following are the Stewards Cup Probables with Jockeys:—

Amrose-ligth (Patbeasley), Wyndham (Smirke), Ipsden (Sammywragg), Overcoat (Carslake), Georgehere (Herbert), Kingscap (Crough), Carissa (Stevedonoghue), Firozepore (Gordon Richards), Nakomis (Nicholl), Gunboat (Maher), Redgarter (Beary), Couvert (Gardner), Grandjo (Lowrey), Blackspeck (Nevett), Kong (Sibbritt), Nipaway (Gethin), Irenicon (Robertson), Fingall (Packham), Gliding (Weston), Lordling (Richardson), Giovinezza (Wing), Allegiance (Dupuit), Anglebread (Cliffrichards), Alarmbell (Middleton) Gayventure (Sharples), Harmarchis (Evans), Bremar (Christie), The Drummer (D. Smith), Permanence (Sprague).

No jockeys have been selected for the following:—

Malmsey, Sallyandrews, Tip, Couvert.—Reuter's Special.

DAVIS CUP TENNIS

America Wins Doubles Title

LONDON, July 26.

At Wimbledon, in glorious weather, America won the Davis Cup Doubles. Budge and Mako beat Wilde and Tuckey (6—3), (7—5), (7—9), (12—10).

Britain greatly missed Hughes. Wilde was serving poorly, lobbing unsuccessfully and returning weakly. Tuckey was magnificent. In the first set Britain led (2—1), and in the second set Britain led (5—4). In the fourth set, the United States led (8—7), with four match points, but Britain reached set point at (10—9).—Reuter.

DOWN WITH CASTE SYSTEM

Savarkar's Exhortation At Nasik Inter-Caste Lunch

NASIK, July 25.

The Reformist Movement received a great impetus, when a large number of people attended the inter-caste lunch arranged by the local reformists and Hindu unity organisation in honour of the visit to Nasik of Mr. V. D. Savarkar.

No distinction of any kind, was observed, and barbers and Brahmins, washermen and Varnashramists, priests and pinjaris, marathas and mahars had food sitting side by side.

Mr. Savarkar exhorted the gathering to do away with the caste system which was a deadly canker eating into Hinduism and threatening to divide Hindus into numerous groups and sects.

CIVIC ADDRESS.

Mr. V. D. Savarkar was presented with an address on behalf of the local Municipality on his arrival here.

Replying to this Mr. Savarkar complimented the Municipality on the scheme introduced by it making it compulsory for all primary school teachers to undergo physical culture training.—A. P.

Viceroy In Assam

GAUHATI, July 26.

The Viceroy accompanied by Lady Doreen Hope arrived in Gauhatti this afternoon aboard Mary Anderson and left for Shillong, where he arrived in the evening.—A.P.

England Declares At 358 For 9 Wickets

SECOND TEST AT MANCHESTER

New Zealand All Out For 281: Hammond Out For Duck In Second Venture

SCORES

England	*1st Innings*	*358*
New Zealand	*1st Innings*	*281*
England	*2nd Innings (for 3 wkts)*	*37*

LONDON, July 26.

At Manchester the weather was snowery and it rained steadily upto 09/30 a.m, later, the rain ceased and the skies suggest further showers.

In the second day's play in the second test match between England and New Zealanders which began at Manchester on 24th July, England declared their first innings closed at 358 for 9 wickets.

NEW ZEALAND'S FIRST INNINGS

Vivian and Moloney opened the New-Zealand first innings, but with only 19 runs New-Zealand received a setback, for Moloney was out l.b.w. to Smith, under the new rule for 11 (19-1|11). Wallace joined Vivian and the pair raised the score to 65, when Wallace was stumped by Ames off Brown for 23 (65|2|23). Kerr, next man in was clean bowled by Wellard, when he had scored only 4 (91|3|4), while Donnelly was out l.b.w. to the same bowler for 4 (105|4|4).

Vivian, who had been batting well, was joined by Hadlee but Wellard claimed his third victim when he clean bowled Vivian for 58 (119|5|58). Hadlee and Page were now together and were batting with 33 and 5 respectively, when the teams retired for lunch, the New-Zealand total being 144 for 5 wickets.

ROBINS HURT

Robins, the English Captain fielding a ball fractured his forefinger and split middle finger of his right hand but he resumed after medical attention.

On resumption of play after lunch, Hadlee and Page continued to score, Hadlee making most of the runs. At 218 the partnership, which lasted 100 minutes was broken, when Page was caught by Smith off Hammond for 33 (218|6|33). Hadlee was joined by Tindill, but when his score was 93, he hit his wicket off Wellard (242|7|93). Hadlee occupied the crease for 220 minutes and hit ten fours.

At tea, Tindill and Gallichan were batting with 5 and 22 respectively, with a total of 266 for 7 wickets when play was suspended owing to bad light.

Robin's finger was disclocated and not fractured. The game was suspended at 14|45 hours in memory of the Australian player MacDonald, who was interred at that time

NEW ZEALAND ALL OUT

New Zealand first innings came to a close after the addition of fifteen runs to the total. While Smith claimed the wicket of Gallichan, Brown took the wickets of Tindill and Cowie. Dunning remained not out for four.—Reuter.

ENGLAND'S SECOND VENTURE

Hammond Out For Duck

Hutton and Barnett again opened England innings. Dunning claimed his first wicket in this Test when he got Barnett l.b.w. for 12 (17|1|12). Hardstaff joined Hutton. When the total was 29 Hutton was caught by Vivian off Cowie for 14 (29|2|14). And at the same total Hammond who took the place of Hutton was out for a duck, being caught by Moloney off Cowie (29|3|0).

At close of play England had made 37 runs for 3 wickets.

Scores:—

ENGLAND (1st Innings)

Hutton c Dunning, b Vivian ..	100
Barnett, c Kerr, b Cowie	62
Hardstaff, st. Tindill, b Vivian	58
Hammond, b Gallichan	33
Paynter, l.b.w. Cowie	33
Ames (not out)	14
Wellard, b Cowie	5
Robins, b Cowie	14
Brown, b Gallichan	1
Smith, c Kerr, b Gallichan ..	21
Goddard (not out)	4
Extras	13
Total (for 9 wkts.)	358

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Cowie	32	0	73	4
Dunning	28	5	34	0
Vivian	20	7	75	2
Gallichan	36	7	99	3
Page	5	0	16	0

NEW-ZEALAND (1st Innings)

Vivian, b Wellard	58
Moloney, l.b.w. (N) b Smith ..	11
Wallace stumped Ames, b Brown	23
Kerr, b Wellard	4
Donnelly, l.b.w. b Wellard	4
Hadlee (hit wicket) b Wellard	93
Page, c Smith, b Hammond ..	33
Tindill, b Brown	6
Gallichan, c Brown, b Smith	30
Dunning (not out)	4
Cowie st. Ames, b Brown ..	0
Extras	15
Total	281

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Smith	22	7	29	2
Wellard	30	4	81	4
Hammond	15	5	27	1
Goddard	18	5	48	0
Brown	23.4	4	81	3

ENGLAND (2nd Innings)

Hutton, c Vivian, b Cowie ..	14
Barnet l.b.w. b Dunning ..	12
Hardstaff (not out)	6
Hammond, c Moloney, b Cowie	0
Paynter (not out)	3
Extras	2
Total (for 3 wkts)	37

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay Programme

VUB 25.9 metres, 855 kc/s.

a.m.

8-30 Light Music. Sumati Wadkar. 8-40 Talk (Hindi): "Upanishad Mala." Chandokya Upanishad. By Pandit Ramnath Sharma. 8-55 Marathi Songs. Sumati Wadkar.

noon.

12-0 A Potpourri of Indian Music.

p.m.

1-0 Available Market Rates and Announcements. The Invitation. (Recorded Columbia). 2-0 A Relay from the Rotary Club. 6-0 The News in Marathi. 6-5 "For Children." 6-30 To The Bhumijan. 7-30 The Cocktail Hour. The Mayfair Serenaders. From the Taj Mahal Hotel. 8-30 Commercial News and the News in Hindi. 9-0 "The New Curiosity Shop." By G. George. 9-15 The News 9-30 Light Classical Music. By Hirabai Barodekar (With Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla.)

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc/s.

a.m.

7-0 Shrimad Bhagwad Gita (Text and Translation). By Pandit Ratan Piya. 7-15 Recorded Interlude. 7-45 Zohra Jan. Thumri. 8-10 Sarinda Solo. By Pazeer Khan. 8-15 Rafique Ghaznavi. 8-40 The News. (Hindustani). 8-50 The News. (English).

p.m.

12-30 Indian Music. (Recorded). 6-30 Air Orchestra. Multani. 6-40 Rafique Ghaznavi. 7-0 Zohra Jan. 7-30 Talk (Hindustani): "At Home and Abroad." No. 2 A Film Star. By Shaukat Thanvi. 7-45 "For Villagers Only." (Time Signal and Delhi Market Rates at 8-0 p.m.). 8-30 Rafique Ghaznavi. 9-5 "Prem Pukar." (Love Call.) A Duet by Rafique and Zohra 9-15 The News and Weather Report. (Hindustani). 9-30 The News and Weather Report. (English). 9-45 Talk (English): "Women and Education." By Checha Eipe. 10-0 A Recital of Modern Songs.

PILGRIMAGE TO MECCA

Route Via Syria: Iraq Govt.'s Measures For Safety Of Visitors

SIMLA, (By Mail).

A Press Note says:—

The following further extract from the report of the British Consulate (Indian Section) at Baghdad for the year 1936 is published for the benefit of intending Indian pilgrims proceeding to Mecca by overland route.

The Iraqui Government discontinued the publication of regulations governing pilgrim traffic to Saudi Arabia via Syria and Palestine, presumably because it is their intention to encourage primarily the Najaf Madina route. Nevertheless a limited number of foreign pilgrims, including 25 British Indians, performed the Haj by this route, as compared with 64 British Indians in 1935.

SYRIAN REGULATIONS

The Syrian pilgrimage regulations prescribe that foreign pilgrims entering Syria without a pilgrim pass issued in their country of origin must proceed by sea from Beirut. Cases have in consequence occurred in which pilgrims who intended to cross Syria in transit to Palestine, there to embark for the Haj, have been prevented from doing so. The remedy is for pilgrims to avoid Syria by taking the direct route from Iraq to Palestine, via Transjordan.

(a) Overland route from Syria to Saudi Arabia.

This route is not in regular use, and very little is known about the road conditions and nothing definite about fares. It is understood that in the year under review a number of Syrian pilgrims travelled from Damascus to Madina, reaching their destination in 3 days in Buick and Hudson cars.

(b) Overland route from Najaf to Saudi Arabia.

SAFE ROUTE

This is the only route officially recognised by the Iraqui Government and the authorities have expended large sums on improving the track. Complete security prevails throughout the entire route, armoured cars being detailed to act as patrols by the Iraqui and Saudi Governments and to ensure the safe passage of pilgrim convoys.

The concession for the transport of pilgrims was granted in 1936 to Messrs. Mohd. Ali and Abdul Rasul of Najaf, the fares for the return journey being as follows:—

Dinars a seat.

In 4 seater car 18
In 6 seater bus 14
In 12 seater lorry 10

No cars other than those of the concessionaire are allowed to use the route.

1,750 pilgrims in all including 55 British Indians proceeded by this route as compared with 400 pilgrims in 1935.

GOVT. ADVICE

It is satisfactory to note that the advice given to pilgrims by the Government of India not to attempt the overland journey in buses owned by firms or individuals of dubious experience and financial stability has taken effect and that no vehicles of this type reached Bagdad during the year.

A temporary quarantine station and a Customs post were established, as in 1935, at Rahbah 25 miles from Najaf, during the Haj period.

The average time taken on the journey between Najaf and Madina was 7 days. No cases of infectious disease amongst the pilgrims were reported

Science Endorses Old Custom

(From A Correspondent)

From time immemorial man has searched for ways and means to improve his health, without which the fullness of life is not attained. Only comparatively recently has it been recognised by the medical profession that the cause of much ill-health is due to teeth which have been improperly cared for. The surest method in caring for the teeth, dating from ancient times in India, and the only one that has stood the test of years, is the use of powder. The cleansing properties of powder as a dentifrice are well-known and are recognised by the leaders in the dental profession as well as by the layman. Originally, however, because of crude methods of preparation, tooth powder contained pumice or harsh abrasives which, as everyone now knows, are harmful to the delicate enamel of the teeth.

Scientists, recognising the therapeutic value of powder as a dentifrice, worked many years in an effort to retain the cleansing property of powder and at the same time eliminate all harmful abrasives. Finally, the ideal dentifrice was evolved and offered to the public under the name of Dr. Lyon's Tooth Powder, the superior quality of which is a household word all over the world.

Britain Helping Fascist Dictators!

Whitehall Yielding To Italo-German Demands, Says French Press

(From Our London Correspondent)

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

It is difficult to imagine, in Moscow, that London does not realise the fact that further sufferance of the aggressors merely pours oil on troubled waters and encourages them to further blackmail Britain and France The continuous provocations by Germany and Italy, the "Moscow Daily News" believes, have aroused serious uneasiness in London as well as in Paris. Instead of coming to the conclusion that the warmongers must be called to order, the Russian newspaper declares Mr. Neville Chamberlain limited himself to an appeal for "cool-headedness". British leading circles evidently still cherish hopes of "persuading" the aggressors to return to participation in control over non-intervention in Spanish affairs, as though the aggressors had not proved by their actions that the non-intervention farce is merely a screen for carrying on the most flagrant and cynical intervention and the unleashing of a new war.

London Helping Fascism!

In Paris the question is asked: Is the British Government firm with the Fascist dictators or ready for compromise? A week ago, says the "Populaire", there was a firm Anglo-French front opposing the demands of the dictatorship countries. A firm refusal to recognise Franco and the decision to maintain the waterways of the Mediterranean almost frightened the dictators into agreement with the Anglo-French proposals. Unfortunately there was no immediate resolution at the Non-Intervention Committee. What is worse, the Foreign Office in Whitehall is apparently yielding to Italo-German demands. In its anxiety to compromise at all costs, adds the Paris newspaper, the firm stand shown last week has given way to a weak desire to compromise. This is certainly not helpful. Instead of helping to break down the resistance of the dictators, London now helps them to stiffen their backs.

How U. S. Press Views It

But New York thinks quite differently about Britain's foreign policy. It is felt there that the British Empire is vast and vulnerable; her rearmament programme is barely under way. The Dominions have made it clear that they will not support a 'strong' Continental policy. Therefore, the "Living Age" of New York takes the view that Europe Britain must restrain the aggressivcness of the Fascist Powers almost singlehanded, because France is so preoccupied with grave domestic problems that her voice counts for little. The Mediterranean and the Red Sea are no longer secure. In the Far East, the withdrawal of the United States will leave her with a tremendous stake to protect against Japan's 'Southward Push' In view of these factors, and her failure to stop Italy from seizing Ethiopia by mere pressure, the American newspaper can well understand Great Britain's decision to restrict her policy to her means—to her ability of acting effectively.

On Verge Of Disaster

At the same time as Europe's diplomatic cauldron boils and bubbles, one gets the impression that Europe is continually on the verge of disaster though the cattle much contentedly and calm thinking goes apace because Europe has learned to take her diplomatic problems objectively. At least is the view prevalent in Chicago, where the "Christian Science Monitor" advises its readers on that line. "When German Foreign Minister von Neurath postponed his visit to London" it says, "presumably because of Britain's delay in dealing with the Leipzig incident, and when the Earl of Plymouth hints to German Ambassador Ribbentrop that withdrawal of Germany from the Non-intervention Committee might induce Britain to supply arms to the Loyalists the conflicting factors do not necessarily mean unavoidable dissension." In the opinion of the "Monitor" Germany is taking the occasion to declare that it is a world power and demands to be heard. Great Britain is intimating that it feels fully competent to defend its own interests. But it leaves the way to settlement open.

British Serve Both!

However, in Italy nobody understands what Britain's Foreign policy is. The demand of the British Government to maintain 'status quo' in Spain has similarly confounded the Italians. "Do they (Britain) mean the Spain as it was centuries ago or before the civil war or as it is now split in two camps and governed from two capitals"? asks "Corriere della Sera" of Milan It says that the Spain of old times exists no longer. It wants to know how Britain desires to re-establish it. To it the British policy towards Spain is altogether obscure and confused. It adds: It should be as clear as the German or the Italian. Soviet Russia at least clearly prefers the Bolshevists from Valencia." The Italian newspaper thinks that the 'status quo' demands of the British Government allow of such wide interpretation that few people know really what is in the mind of the British Government. Britain sells arms to both sides supplies food to both sides, though her volunteers on the Valencia side are of course more numerous than on Franco's side.

Plea For Release Of Poona Temple Satyagrahis

MINISTER MUNSHI EXPLAINS OVT. POLICY TO DEPUTATIO..

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, July 26.

The policy of the present Government with regard to the Hindu-Muslim question is to foster the attitude of mutual respect and reciprocity of adjustments between all communities in matters connected with religious observances with due regard to their feelings and sentiments. It is regrettable that in a civilised age like ours, men should be found in both the major communities in India, who are ready to break each other's heads in order to adjust disputes connected with religious practices and it will be the ambition of this Government to make strenuous efforts to solve communal disputes, which affect Law and Order by encouraging the parties to come to a willing compromise.

In these words Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi Minister for Law and Order, Government of Bombay, replied to the deputation of prominent Hindu and Moslem citizens of Poona, which waited on him this afternoon to urge the immediate release of prisoners connected with last year's Sonya Maruti Hindu-Moslem riot

The Minister gave a patient hearing to the deputationists and assured them that the question would receive most anxious consideration at the hands of the present Cabinet. He, however, opined that with the Sonya Maruti question still awaiting settlement it would scarcely be fair, at this stage, without sufficient opportunity to go into the matter, to expect Government to release the prisoners concerned. But he added that if the deputationists exercised their good offices with the two communities and brought them together and effected a compromise, they would make the task of Government easy. Further he assured that the Government would do its utmost to create a proper atmosphere and give every facility, which would render such a settlement possible at an early date. The Deputation consisted of N. V. Gadgil, M L A., (Central), Mr. V A Gadkari, M L A., Rao Bahadur Dr. Naidu, Rao Saheb Kirad, Khan Bahadur Jan Mahomed, M L A., Khan Bahadur Sallahuddin and Mr. Baig.

Mr. VYAS AT BEAWAR

Complains Against Police Behaviour To Chief Minister

BEAWAR, July 24.

Mr. Jainarain Vyas, Secretary of the All-India States Peoples' Conference, who was externed from the Jodhpur State yesterday, reached here in a lorry last night, followed by a Sub-Inspector and a few constables of the Jodhpur State Police. He is staying here in the office of the Beawar Town Congress Committee

Mr. Vyas in a press statement said that he was asked by the Sub-Inspector of Police, Kharchi not to enter the State, but he did not think it advisable to obey him unless a written order was served on him. He also stated that he had sent a telegram to the Chief Minister of the State complaining against the behaviour of the police officials, but he did not get any reply.—United Press.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-Day

Hindu: Ashad Vad 4, 1993
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 18, 1356
Parsi: Behman 25, 1306
Hightide: 1-50 14-16
Lowtide: 7-40 20-22
Sunrise: 6h 13m
Sunset: 7h 17m
Municipal Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The O S K steamer 'Taijin Maru' left Colombo on July 23 and is due to arrive in Bombay on July 27.

The outward P and O mail steamer 'Strathaird' with the mails from London of 15th instant arrived at Aden at 6 a.m. on the 25th idem and left there at 10 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 2 p.m. on Thursday the 29th instant.

The 'Strathaird' will sail from Ballard Pier for Australia at midnight the same day.

POSTAL NOTICES

Regd. and unregd. mails for Straits Settlements, Hongkong and Shanghai via Negapatam will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 2-30 and 3 p.m. respectively on Thursday the 29th instant.

Regd. and unregd. mails for Colombo and Australia per s.s. 'Strathaird' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Thursday the 29th instant.

Information has been received from Colombo that owing to the cancellation of last week's sailing from Australia due to an abnormal delay to the mail boat s.s. 'Orari' in the Australian waters at the mails from Australia which were due to be received in Bombay on the 25-7-1937 will now be received by the P. & O. mail steamer s.s. 'Strathnaver' which is due to arrive Bombay on the 31-7-1937.

Mr. P. S. Joshi In Bombay

Mr. P. S. Joshi, an Indian journalist of South Africa arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning.

Mr. Joshi is the author of some political and historical works including 'Rangdwesh no Durga' in Gujrati. He is a frequent contributor to the South African Press on Indian problems.

Mr. Joshi will leave Bombay on Thursday evening to see his old father at Jetpur. He intends to tour India to study the political situation.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"California Straight Ahead" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"A Star is Born" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Lost Horizon" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Robinson Crusoe" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
HIND MATA—"Under Sea Kingdom" Time as usual
KRISHNA—"The President" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Frontiers of Freedom" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Dukhiari" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Ben-Hur" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Land without Music" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Captains Courageous" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

FOR HAJ PILGRIMS FROM INDIA

The Report of the British Consulate (Indian Section) at Baghdad for the year 1936 anent Indian pilgrims to Iraq, Palestine and the Hedjaz, says:

Rates of Exchange and Banking Facilities: Throughout the year 1936 the rate of exchange was favourable to Indian pilgrims, the Indian currency being convertible at about 75 3/8 fils to the rupee, as compared with the par of 75 fils.

As banking facilities are available in 'Iraq', pilgrims would do well to carry their requirements in the form of bank drafts and bills of exchange in order to avoid the risks involved in carrying large amounts of cash during the journey.

SIR ABDUR RAHMAN IN BOMBAY

Sir Abdur Rahman, Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University and Judge-Designate of the Madras High Court has arrived in Bombay 'en route' to Madras. He is staying with Mr. Sultan Chinoy.

Dr. A. S. Deshmukh, M.D., M.S.H.M, C.H.M.B, of Bombay left India on Saturday last to attend the 12th International Homeopathic League as the only Indian representative from the All-India Homeopathic Medical Association.

CLAIM AGAINST GODREJ BOYCE CO.

Defamation Case At High Court

Before Mr. Justice Kania at the High Court came up the suit filed by Hano Ernest Casper and another, each claiming Rs. 10,000 as damages from Godrej Boyce Mfg. Co.

The claim was in respect of certain statements made by the defendants which, the plaintiffs, alleged, were defamatory of them

The plaintiffs were representatives of A.E.G. Electric Co. of India which is incorporated in Berlin. The defendants are manufacturers of safes and other articles of steel.

The case arose out of a letter written by the defendants to the plaintiffs' head office in Berlin, in which they stated that the plaintiffs were unworthy representatives of the company. This statement, according to the plaintiffs, was false and maliciously made and defamatory of them.

THE DEFENCE

The defendants denied the defamation and their liability to pay any damages.

Explaining the circumstances in which they came to write the letter in question they stated that they wanted to purchase a plant consisting of a Diesel engine and a generator. The second plaintiff represented to them that the A.E.G. worked jointly with the Krupps Trading Co. of Berlin and they would jointly supply the engine and the generator. On this representation, the defendants placed the order for the plant with the A.E.G.

When the engine arrived, the invoice was sent to the defendants for Rs. 15,000 as the price. Later on, the defendants found out that the Krupps were selling the same engine for about Rs. 2,000 less. When the plaintiffs came to know of this, they gave an explanation that the price in the invoice was not for the engine alone.

PRIVILEGED OCCASION.

This explanation was not accepted by the defendants who complained about this to the Head Office; and it was in the course of this letter that they wrote the words complained of. The letter was, therefore, written on privileged occasion.

The defendants further pleaded justification, stating that what they stated was in substance true, believing it to be true and that they wrote it in their own protection and in protection of the interest of the company.

The case is proceeding.

SHAIKH IBRAHIM CAROL

A promising young sportsman of Sawantwadi who passed away in Bombay on the 18th inst. He was aged only 20 and had come to Bombay only two months ago for his studies. He had distinguished himself as one of the best bowlers and batsmen of the State and had recently started a cricket club at Sawantwadi of which he was captain. He was also a good tennis player and had earned local championship in partnership with Dr. Mane.

"Demonstration Of Hypocrisy"

What Has Governor To Do With Civic Constitution?

BUT CORPORATION APPROVES DRAFT ADDRESS TO SIR ROGER LUMLEY

The Draft Address of welcome to Sir Roger Lumley, Governor-designate of Bombay was passed by a large majority in the Municipal Corporation on Monday. Opposition by the Nationalist Purty, proved futile.

The House threw out the resolution of Mrs. Lilavati Munshi regarding a Municipal dairy in view of the Municipal Commissioner's assurance to the House that a similar proposition was under consideration in which the Fort Co-operative Society was going to take a lead.

DRAFT ADDRESS

Sir J. B.. Boman Behram moved for the approval and adoption of the report of the Committee of the Municipal Corporation submitting a Draft Address of Welcome to Sir George Lumley, Governor-Designate of Bombay.

The Address among other things stated: The position of this city as the capital of the presidency, as a great centre of industry and trade and as the Gate Way of India imposes upon the Municipality heavy liabilities and responsibilities. We have to maintain a standard of administration which puts a great strain on our resources. This is specially the case in times of economic distress and depression, through which we have been passing for nearly a decade. It is a matter for gratification that this Municipality has been able to weather the storm without curtailing its public services and utilities and without appreciably adding to the burden of taxation

Though our present income may just be able to meet our present commitments, the Municipality will have to assume further liabilities in the near future if it is to meet fully its obligatory duties or to provide the amenities demanded by a modern city.

Our water supply, though providing some 90 million gallons per day, is yet found insufficient for the public demand and further extension will entail a heavy capital expenditure.

The introduction of free and compulsory primary education in five out of seven wards of the City whih has been postponed because of the refusal by the provincial Government either to give sanction or to provide its share of expenditure, should not be delayed any longer. It is our desire to clear the blot on the fair name of the City by carrying out plans of slum-clearance and reconditioning and we have already approached Government for additional powers to deal with the problem without throwing an intolerable financial burden on the Corporation. We hope that the necessary amendments to the Act will be made without delay, so that we may proceed speedily with this necessary work.

"OVERHAUL THE DRAFT"

Mr. Mathradas Tricumji opposed the proposition and moved amendment to refer the matter back to the committee as the draft required a thorough overhauling.

Mr. S. K. Patil opposed the proposition as well as the amendment. He thought it was address of formality to show their slavish mentality. The Governor-designate had not yet come to Bombay and done nothing whatever for the presidency and it was too early to present him with an address.

Mr. H. A. Lalji moved another amendment to add certain wordings such as 'but with the advent of the new era in the Government of the Presidency, the Corporation feels confident of expressing in due course its desire of having its constitution so shaped as to keep abreast of time.'

SABAWALA FAILS TO SEE!

Mr. A. P. Sabawala failed to see the futile opposition of the nationalist party especially as the Congress had agreed to take part in the Satanic government. The address, he said, was a matter of courtesy. Besides, it was an occasion to put before the incoming Governor, who was the chief executive of the presidency, the aspirations and desires of the Municipal Corporation. The nationalists had no monopoly for the progress of the country. The others too, he said, had to their hearts the desire to see the progress of the country.

Mr. E. R. Hirjibehdin supported Mr. Patil's amendment and said that was not the time to present any address to the Governor.

Mr. M. A. Karanjawala pointed out the inconsistency of Mr. Hirjibehdin by stating that when this matter came before the Corporation last, Mr. Hirjibehdin did not oppose the presentation of the address to the incoming Governor.

DEMONSTRATION OF HYPOCRISY

Mr. K. F. Nariman said by presenting the address they made a demonstration of hypocrisy. The Governor was not concerned with the change of the Municipal constitution to which a reference was made in the Draft Address If they wanted to say anything on that subject they should do so to the new ministry. Besides, the incoming Governor who had not seen Bombay was not capable of replying to the Address. He would simply read the reply as drafted by some official from Bombay and sent to him to Aden.

At this stage closure was moved and Sir J. B. Boman Behram in reply appealed to the hospitality of Bombay which was proverbial and urged not to oppose the proposition.

Both the amendments being put to vote were negatived and the original proposition was carried by 32 votes against 19.

For Pure And Good Milk Supply

The house then considered the proposition of Mrs. Lilavati K. Munshi:

That with a view to minimising the hardships at present suffered by public in Bombay in securing pure and good supply of milk at a reasonable price the Commissioner be requested to consider and report on the feasibility of starting and conducting a Municipal dairy on sanitary and scientific lines which, besides ensuring the City of a supply of guaranteed pure milk daily, produced under dairy farm conditions, may also tend to prevent the present waste by slaughter of valuable milch cattle.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas.

Mr. G. G. Morarji moved an amendment to refer the matter to the Medical Relief Committee.

COMMISSIONER EXPLAINS

The Municipal Commissioner explained that the Corporation had already sanctioned a subsidy of Rs. 57,000 a few years ago for the supply of pure milk in the city but nothing was done in the matter.

He had received a proposal from the Fort Co-operative Society recently for the supply of milk which was under consideration of the Medical Relief Committee.

The question being put to vote both the amendment and the original proposition were thrown out.

FOR RADIO ELECTRICITY AND AERONAUTICS TRAINING

The House then agreed to the following propositions moved by Dr. J. N. Choksy:

That the representative of the Corporation on the Senate of the University of Bombay be requested to move the University authorities to consider the feasibility and desirability of prescribing suitable syllabuses of Courses for the Degrees of (1) Radio Electricity and (2) Aeronautics, providing adequate facilities for training candidates desiring to take these Degrees and making arrangements to hold examinations for the Degrees and to report to the Corporation the action taken by the University authorities in the matter."

That the representatives of the Corporation on the Board of Management of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute be requested to move the Board to consider the desirability of including in the syllabuses adopted by them for training in Radio Communications, a course of practical instruction for each candidate so as to impart complete scientific instruction in this subject and to report to the Corporation the action taken by the Board in the matter.

The House then adjourned till Thursday.

This "Rennie" Pastille Ended Gastric Pains

A commercial traveller writes :—
"I have been suffering from a type of nervous gastric stomach for nine years, and this has made me at times feel absolutely depressed to the last degree. I spent pounds on stomach powders without results. I purchased a packet of Rennie and was amazed at the result. I now take these pastilles after every meal and in consequence I have yet to feel that old pain again."—K.P.

Digestif Rennie Pastilles go to the root cause of Indigestion. They contain antacids which neutralise excess acid—a common cause of digestive disorders. When excess acid has been neutralised, indigestion *simply cannot start.* And Digestif Rennie is more than an antacid. It also contains absorbents to free you of stomach gas, and ferments which *actively help to digest food.*

Digestif Rennie Pastilles are pleasant to take and each one is individually wrapped in paper. They are obtainable of Chemists, Stores and Bazars, packed in hermetically sealed tins

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ALL FOR PULLING ALARM CHAIN!

HALAI COMPLAINS OF ARREST AND CONFINEMENT IN MENTAL HOSPITAL

The application made by Mr. W. T. Halai against the order of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Surat directing him to be sent to a lunatic asylum under the provisions of the Indian Lunacy Act was admitted by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Sen at the High Court.

The admission of the petition is without prejudice to the legal aspect of the case as to the jurisdiction of the Court.

Mr. Halai appeared in person in support of the petition.

In the course of his petition, Mr. Halai made serious allegations of ill-treatment against the jail authorities of Surat during the period of his detention there.

AFFECTED HEALTH

The petitioner alleged that the ill-treatment accorded to him in Surat seriously affected his health, as he was already suffering from rheumatism, but no attention was paid to his complaints by the jail authorities who put him to work like a convict, although he was an under-trial prisoner.

The facts out of which the case arose are, as alleged, as follows:—

On February 22 last, the petitioner was travelling in an up passenger train from Baroda to Bombay. On the way in the terrible rush of passengers, he lost his seat.

SEQUEL TO PULLING CHAIN

The petitioner who was suffering from rheumatic pain and was sitting on the floor pulled the emergency chain and the train stopped near Maroli Station. The guard in charge of the train, after making investigations, allowed the train to proceed and at Navsari put him in the custody of a police constable. He was made to alight at Bulsar and taken to Surat where he was kept in a lock-up for nearly five days.

SENT TO ASYLUM

At the end of that period he was taken to the Civil Hospital where, under the orders of the Resident Doctor, he was put in the observation cell. On March 3, he was produced before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, who refused to allow him to communicate with his friends or to have access to his important papers, and directed him to be sent to the Mental Hospital at Thana.

VISITOR RECOGNISES HIM

On May 4 Dr. Masani, the son of Mr. R. P. Masani, ex-Municipal Commissioner, came to the observation ward where the petitioner had been kept and having recognised him was surprised to find him there. A few days later, Dr. Masani went there again and assured the petitioner that he had not found anything to justify his retention in the Hospital both on most careful ocular and medical inspection, and on looking into the case papers he was sorry that the petitioner had been so incarcerated and asked him to take the incident calmly and philosophically.

DISCHARGED FROM ASYLUM

On the 21st of May the petitioner was discharged from the said Hospital and while discharging him the Superintendent was pleased to express regret that the petitioner had unnecessarily to suffer but they had only to carry out the judicial order.

The petitioner stated that he could not approach the High Court to have the magistrate's order quashed earlier as he was not released till the 21st of May and not furnished with the papers. He submitted further that he had not been furnished with any information on the justifiability of the magistrate's order and he was therefore totally in the dark as to the charges levelled against him by the magistrate in his order of the 8th March last.

The petitioner submitted that the action of the guard and the police in taking him back to Surat was illegal; that the allegation that the petitioner was travelling without a ticket was false, that the magistrate having received a report from the police on the 23rd of February last, ought to have directed the petitioner being brought before him and charged with the offence of having pulled the railway chain and dealt with the case according to law; that his action in not hearing the petitioner and passing a verbal order for his incarceration in a Mental Hospital was illegal and having passed such verbal order he was not justified in sending the petitioner to jail to be associated with murderers and felons who had been committed there without giving the petitioner any opportunity of stating his case or giving him an opportunity to approach the higher authorities.

The petitioner further submits that the Mental Hospital authorities at Thana had not the slightest justifiable ground on their observation to detain him there for over 10 weeks which added to the mental pangs and bodily gains and ailments.

CALL FOR DOCUMENTS

In the circumstances the petitioner prayed that their lordships would be pleased to direct the records from the Hospitals including his correspondence and the prescriptions of the treatment given to the petitioner, being sent to the court and all police and other records and pass an order quashing the illegal and arbitrary order of the said magistrate.

The petitioner was still ready and willing to take his trial for having pulled the railway chain and he was quite prepared to substantiate and emergency to the satisfaction of this Hon'ble Court or any other Court.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

The Bandra Municipality at its last meeting sanctioned the recurring charge for providing red and green traffic lights at the junction of Ghodbunder Road and Turner Road. This should be an example to our other suburban municipalities to provide such necessities in their respective areas as advised by their police authorities.

While such improvements are being made, the roads remain as bad as ever. With buses plying from the Suburbs to the City the volume of traffic has increased tremendously.

The report of the Juhu Municipality, it was reported sometime ago shows a clean record. The Municipality might spend a little more money in macadamising the Juhu Road, from the Tara Greek to Palm Beach Hotel. This would help to popularise India's best sea side resort

TYPHOID IN BANDRA

The continued damp weather for the last fortnight has now caused an outbreak of typhoid, influenza and other fevers throughout the suburban area.

The Bandra area specially has many cases of 'flu. The Medical Officer of the Bandra Municipality, I understand, is trying to trace the source of this outbreak.

In a health report for the Bombay Presidency the figures for cholera during the last week was 474 attacks and 179 deaths against 406 attacks and 136 deaths in the previous week.

There is fear of an attack of cholera in the suburbs unless preventive measures are taken promptly. The Municipalities may do well to put a stop to hawkers selling eatables which are being feasted on by flies before the school boys buy them.

Those delicious looking coloured ice-balls, a doctor friend of mine tells me are the main causes of the outbreak of cholera in the suburbs.

IN AID OF KAMALA NEHRU HOSPITAL FUND

Benefit Performance Of "The President" At Krishna Cinema On August, 8.

The Jt. Hon. Secretary, Gandhi Seva Sena, Bombay, writes:—

The Calcutta Film Exchange have kindly given their popular picture "The President" in aid of the Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital Fund at the Krishna Cinema, New Charni Road, on Sunday, August 8, 1937 at 10 a.m. (S T.)

Tickets can be had at the usual rates of Rs. 2-4-0, Re. 1-2-0 and 0-9-0 at the following places:—

Krishna Cinema, New Charni Road.

Chicago Telephone & Radio Co., Ltd., Esplanade Road.

Gandhi Seva Sena, Adenwalla Building, New Queen's Road. Tel. No. 25563.

Gandhi Seva Sena Shop. Nair Building, Sandhurst Road. Tel. No. 43174.

We are glad to announce that the benefit performance of Prabhat's popular picture "Dharmatma" at the Central Cinema on 25th July in aid of the Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital Fund has brought in Rs. 722-8-0 including the sales of programmes.

Telephone No. 22027
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1937

CONGRESS AND INDIAN BUSINESSMEN

The Indian mercantile community of Bombay has always solidly supported the Congress even when it undertook its most militant activities. It was, therefore, quite natural for its representatives to be among the first to assure the Bombay Congress Cabinet of their continued support in its plans and policies in the new sphere of administration. At the dinner given on Saturday in honour of the Ministers Mr. M. C. Ghia, the host and representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, expressed the fullest confidence in them and offered them every possible co-operation in the common task of advancing the industrial development of the province. He admitted the limitations under which the Ministers are to act but rightly suggested that the limitations themselves made it necessary for experienced business to offer their fullest co-operation to the popular and responsible Government. Premier Kher thankfully accepted the offer and gave the assurance that the development of national industries would be one of the first concerns of the Congress Cabinet, with special reference to small and cottage industries which affect millions in the Presidency and to which the Congress rightly gives the greatest attention. By supporting such an industrial policy of the Cabinet Indian businessmen will be benefiting themselves as well as the country, for even a slight addition to the purchasing power of the poor peasant is bound to lead to the prosperity of manufacturers and traders

Retrenchment And Taxation

As the Cabinet is now busy preparing its Budget proposals, to be placed before the Assembly in only a few weeks, Mr. Ghia naturally seized the opportunity to place before the Ministers the views of the business community on the subject of taxation. He said that the commercial community was not in a position to bear any further tax burdens, that the limit of the taxable capacity of the people had been reached, and that the time might soon come when the law of diminishing returns might begin to operate. It was a superfluous task to reiterate these familiar and natural views. Mr. Kher himself pertinently observed in his reply that he had yet to meet a man who would welcome the tax imposer or the tax-collector. Taxation is ever a necessary evil and all are anxious to prevent its going beyond a safe level. Congress is most anxious in this respect, if only because every tax affects the poorest more or less, directly or indirectly. Mr Ghia paid a deserved tribute to the Ministers when he said that "with their active and zealous interest for public welfare they would be able to find out how retrenchment, economical administration and improvement of trade and industries might help their resources." The Congress has not only preached severe economy in administration but has set a practical example by allowing only Rs 500 per month as the Ministers' salary. The Congress Cabinets may be implicitly trusted to avoid taxation as far as possible

Confidence Not Misplaced

The question, however, is not quite simple as businessmen themselves will readily acknowledge. It is essential on the one hand that the land tax must be appreciably reduced at once, and the excise revenue abolished as soon as possible. On the other hand expansion in medical relief, primary and technical education and such other nation-building activities is also equally essential. How then can the widened budget ends be made to meet? Will economy in administration suffice? Businessmen who have suggested in general terms the remedies to avoid taxation and have offered co-operation to the Cabinet may well prepare a detailed scheme of retrenchment to make up for the reduced land and excise revenues and also to provide for essential expansion of nation-building activities. Businessmen should also urge the Governor and the higher services to emulate the example of the Congress Ministers at least to the extent of accepting a ten per cent. cut in their salaries and allowances. The Congress will doubtless explore every possibility of economy. For, as Mr. Kher said, economy is to Congressmen an absolute duty. If in the last resort some fresh taxation is found unavoidable, Mr. Kher has given a definite assurance that only those will be taxed who can pay and not those who cannot. While it is true that a large section of the business community is not in a position to bear fresh tax burdens, there are, fortunately, in the Presidency a fair number of persons enjoying very large incomes. To such persons a small extra tax, if found necessary, must be less than a flea-bite. Speaking of the Indian businessmen in general Mr. Kher said: "From what I know of the Indian commercial community, of their gallant deeds in the past, of the sacrifices made by the members of the community, in the cause of the political struggle, of the troubles they underwent, I am confident that in the aims and objects we have at heart, we shall not be lacking in support from the members of that community." The Premier's confidence is certainly not misplaced.

Bundelkhand By-Election

We publish elsewhere an analytical review by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru of the Bundelkhand by-election and the lessons that can be drawn from it. This review can leave no doubt in any mind as to the causes of the Congress candidate's failure. A stranger to the constituency, Mr. Sherwani, had to face clan-solidarity of the local Muslim League candidate's "sub-community" and the "religion-in-danger" propaganda of his supporters. The first is proved by the fact that Mr. Sherwani had a clear majority in the two districts, Jhansi and Orai. The second is as undoubtedly notorious. The proof is simple. We published sometime ago an appeal to voters issued by the U. P. Muslim League Parliamentary Board in the name of Mr. M. A. Jinnah. He denied its authorship—although he resolutely keeps mum as to its contents. But appeals containing exactly the same sentiments and arguments and couched in almost the same language were also issued—to say nothing of speeches made in the constituency—by, among others, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Nawab Mahomed Ismail Khan, the Raja of Mahmudabad and a number of U. P. Ulema who are still in the League. The constituency was inundated with these appeals. Our very definite suggestion is that these gentlemen did not hesitate "to rouse," as the Congress President says, "communal and religious passions."

Indeed, Mr. M. A. Jinnah himself cannot be absolved from all this. The reason is as follows. Mr. Jinnah, in reply to the President, denied authorship of the appeal, but at the same time, he told the "Khilafat" representative that he did so without necessarily expressing any opinion on the contents of it. Thereupon the "Bombay Chronicle" invited Mr. Jinnah definitely to say whether he agreed with the contents or not. Mr. Jinnah was silent. The Congress President repeated the question in a statement on July 21, in which he said that Mr. Jinnah "has denied the notice issued in his name. Does he also disagree with its contents?" What is Mr. Jinnah's answer? In his latest statement, Mr. Jinnah—by the way, we must resist the temptation of commenting upon his rejoinder to Rajen Babu pending the latter's reply—says:—"Again he (the Congress President) comes back to another point with regard to the statement which was alleged to have been issued by me as an appeal to the voters of Bundelkhand-Jhansi (electorate) which I have already repudiated and said that no such statement was issued by me." This is all. The simple question was not whether Mr. Jinnah was the author of the statement, which he had repudiated but whether having denied its authorship "does he also disagree with its contents?" *Mr. Jinnah still does not answer this, the only, question.* We leave the public to judge Mr. Jinnah's tactics. So far, however, as the Bundelkhand bye-election is concerned, it has done more than one great service. It has again exposed the methods and tactics of the Muslim League. What is more important, it has brought some valuable experience. Considering the adverse circumstances and peculiarities of the constituency, the response is indeed encouraging.

BRITISH POLICY IN SPANISH CIVIL WAR

It Pursues A Line Of Retreat

(By "Observateur")

In spite of the strength of the French attitude which M. Delbos latterly clearly defined, while continuing to exert his steadying influence in order to save Mr. Eden's face, the situation of the Non-Intervention Committee would appear to progressively worsen in favour of the plans of the Fascist International.

Eden's Golden Mean

The much mystified "secret" proposal of the British Government, which was said to have been fabricated to reconcile the two extreme views and achieve the ideal of effective non-intervention in Spain, has since been published and seems already condemned, in spite of Mr. Eden's best optimism, if not self-illusion, to the fate of all proposals, whether of British make or any other, that failed to satisfy the two Dictators, not to mention the pious and ostensibly pained Dr. Salazar. It is actually in the 'cold storage,' both in its literary and the slangey Ramon Sender sense—awaiting a pompous funeral. The President of the Spanish Republic has shown what it meant to the Spanish Government if it were put into operation and his statement is completely vindicated by the Italo-German reaction to it in the form of amendments suggested by the Dictators with a view to make it acceptable in the best interests of the intervention. Mr. Eden no doubt aspires to eclipse the incomparable Sir Samuel Hoare of the abyssmal Abyssinian memory.

Sting Of Non-Intervention

In the meantime, civilised world opinion is expressing its disapproval of the entire British policy towards the Spanish Non-Intervention. Following the revelations made by Del Vayo, the Spanish Government's representative at Geneva, and production of documentary evidence proving acts of Italo-German intervention in the civil war, Hitler's Wurzburg speech and Mussolini's vitriolic newspaper articles have put to shame the hypocritical theorists and purists of the so-called Non-Intervention Committee who still await proofs of intervention. The dissatisfaction with British policy is mainly caused by its actual results, its total uselessness so far as any really effective action is concerned and—this is the worst part of it—its actual effect in weakening the position of the legal Republican Government to a disastrous extent.

Death Through Air

The land and sea control scheme so far in operation could contribute very little to the aim of restricting the activity of the civil war by preventing such external aid either in 'foreign volunteers' or arms as could prolong the agony and its eventual danger to European peace. Even if it prevented traffic in men and munitions in a satisfactory manner, it meant, in actual practice, that the aid to the Spanish Government from Russia and other sources which could reach only by the sea-route was shut out while Franco could import his latest model of German bombers in hundreds and continue wholesale destruction of Spanish cities. Spanish humanity and everything that is cherished in the Spanish (and the civilised world) soul as an achievement and relic of the Spanish past, Spanish splendour, Spanish genius and creative art. Salamanca, Guernica, Bilbao, Santander—each tells the same tragic story of the devastation rained through the air.

British Policy

Any control scheme therefore that excluded control of air traffic is bound to fail in achieving the professed aims of non-intervention. The superiority in sheer man-power that the Spanish Government does maintain is easily offset by the special advantages that Franco is allowed (and certainly encouraged) to possess. Competent observers report Franco's strength in foreign troops, well trained, well equipped and well officered, at at least 100,000 as against the 10,000 men who are defending European democracy in the last ditch of Spain. Franco has heavy artillery. He has 12 inch guns. Control does not really hit him as much as the Spanish Government: if anything, it helps him a great deal. The British policy is blamed for its ineffectiveness, its weakness and the risk to which the imperial interests are exposed in its pur-

(Continued on page 10, column 5.)

Our London Letter

(From Our Correspondent)

Col. Newcombe Condemns Palestine Report

LONDON, July 17.
(By Air Mail).

The scene changes but the setting that strikes the eye is manifestly of a composition derived of the fragments of yore. The spectrum opens up again. We see ourselves as others see us.

France, on Tuesday, July 13, opened up her frontier overlooking the Pyrenees, and with it also was opened up a new and bitter tirade of attack through the German Press on the French act. France, said the German newspapers, had always jeopardised the peace of Europe, ever since the Spanish conflict began, and the French Ambassador to Berlin complained pathetically about this outrage to France's totally just action. And talking of Spain brings us back to the Garden of Eden. In that prolific grove yet another cross-grafted fruit has grown—the new British Plan has sprouted. But its flavour is little loved. Germany will accept it with modifications and Italy insists on offering suggestions But how has this affected the German and Italian point of view about Britain? Presumably favourably. At last England is talking their own language. Belligerent rights for Franco are to-day proposed as a concession for the withdrawal of volunteers but that can be talked about with good old John Bull, and, after all, only a week ago England would not hear of putting Franco on a par with Valencia. And so on that score the Italo-German opinion is that Mr. Eden has acquitted himself with fair grace. At this point, however, the dire necessity of a bridge becomes apparent. How can German opinion correlate these aspects?

1. Britain has been pleasingly conciliatory;
2. France desires to bring her policy in line with the tit-for-tat game of the Dictators;
3. The proverbial love lost between France and Britain.

A Diplomatic Enigma

This is explained away in the German scandal sheet which takes you into its confidence and tells you "Have you not heard?" and then in sinister whispers adds "At long last the ideal romance is beginning to cool." But England vehemently denies the remotest suggestion that such an attitude has come about. The discussions with regard to the new proposals which the British Government has submitted to the Committee of Non-Intervention are making excellent progress. There is no truth in the reports that differences have arisen between the British and French Governments—at no time has there been more complete harmony between the Spanish policies of the two Governments than there is now. The essence of the British and French view—and, therefore, of the present proposals—is that non-intervention must be made more effective than it has been hitherto. Every effort has, of course, been made to meet the German-Italo standpoint.

Is Britain then in complete accord with the French Pyrenean policy? That, of course, for the present will be a diplomatic enigma. The House of Commons too has had its share in commenting on the Franco-British relations. Sir Archibald Sinclair, on behalf of the British Liberals, sounded a note of warning in the House on Thursday night, "Do not let other people drive a wedge between ourselves and France." On this point there must be no compromise. The Dictators must not be in a position to have a smug laugh at the expense of depreciating Anglo-French relationship.

Danger To Democracy

The curate's egg is now on the market; for the new British plan can be characterised in no more glorified terms. Even Mr. Anthony Eden did not sound extra enthusiastic about its virtues. And if it pleases England a little it must please France still less after last Tuesday. The Germans and Italians, of course, as previously noted, have considered it a sufficient basis to talk on. However, the British public opinion, particularly the Liberal opinion, is this that any compromise of this nature must to some degree be beneficial to Franco at the cost of the Government at Valencia, and that in so far as it more or less backs the Fascists' demands concerning Non-Intervention policy it is a real source of danger to all that is democratic both in Spain and in other parts of the world. Opinion, however, is not for a complete rejection of the Plan, for, who can afford to jeopardise peace be it even to refute the process of Fascism? There will, of course, be plenty of scope for prolonged delays if the present scheme be made a working force. Evasions which are some of the strongest weapons of Fascist onslaughts would simply thrive on the sickening process of bargaining about belligerent rights and withdrawal of volunteers. This is no doubt indisputable here. The principle, however, governing British opinion seems to be, as the "News Chronicle" pleads, "let the plan be given a fair chance, though the likelihood of its acceptance is remote. . . . As far as the plan itself goes, Great Britain has made a valiant effort to get a real degree of non-intervention. The proposal to station observers at aerodromes is commendable. Intervention by air is taking place on a huge scale and is at present subject to no control. But there are many weaknesses in the plan. Belligerent rights should not be granted, even in partial form, until all "volunteers" have been repatriated—that is, the only satisfactory guarantee the Fascist Powers can give."

Why Is Britain Re-Arming?

Only a week ago Britain seemed to have acquired a policy in bargaining that was diametrically opposed to all her previous tactics. She seems to be suddenly in a demanding mood where the Dictators were concerned. It did not take long for Italy and her press to be overcome by it with a mixed dose of curiosity and alarm. The British army is growing, they seem to point out, and cast their minds back to this change in England's bargaining policy, and feel with this growth in her fighting forces she can afford to talk with greater dignity and positive force. The eternal question is once more in the limelight in Italian minds. For what purpose and against whom this terrific pace of British rearmament is directed? questions the "Il Giornale d'Italia." Italy will never get tired of asking this question, the paper assures us, because for the first time in history the entire British nation is being put to the building up of a complete war industry and war economy. Britain's recent attitude in the Spanish question proves that she intends to use her force as an

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1-2.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

"HERMANN GOERING" CORPORATION.

The Nazi plan, as recently announced by General Goering, to bring Germany's Iron production under the Government's control does not mean, really or virtually, nationalisation of the industry. Its proprietorship has in no sense, passed into the hands of the Nation. The owners remain and do so with all the material privileges arising out of ownership. It is the same capitalism as obtains in all Fascist countries. And the new move is nothing more than what usually happens in wartime Herein lies the sinister implication of it. It means that, whatever the apparent reasons, Germany has taken another step forward towards preparation for war. Incidentally the naming of the Corporation after Herr Hitler's right hand man General Hermann Goering is not without some amusing significance. It is also a commentary on the Nazi idealogy.

INSULT TO A SACRED MEMORY

The Tilak anniversary meeting convened on Sunday by the Bombay Branch of the Democratic Swaraj Party should have been an occasion for patriotic Indians of all parties to forget their party differences, if only for a time, in their common admiration for the Lokamanya and to concentrate attention on the work common to all the nationalist parties. But both Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, the speaker, and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the President, spoiled the sacredness of the occasion by wantonly vilifying the Congress which the Lokamanya strove to build up throughout his life-time. In their narrow-mindedness these individuals forget that by such methods they are discrediting themselves and the very interests they seek to represent. Many at the meeting itself felt scandalised when Mr. Mehta asked if Congress leaders who decided on office acceptance after a prolonged controversy deserved to be honoured by Desh Sevikas "for realising after three and a half months that they are fools."

MAHARASHTRA TRADITION

Mr. Bhopatkar was quite right when he said that the Congress creed of complete independence is nothing new to Maharashtra, the land of many patriots. Many Indians still remember how long before the Congress declared for complete independence at Lahore, the "Kesari" of Poona condemned the moderates' creed of Self-Government within the Empire and their eschewing of all non-constitutional methods of agitation. That attitude was, as everybody knows, inspired by Lokamanya Tilak It is a pity, however, that some who call themselves his special followers are fast relapsing into moderatism and are vilifying the Congress, which holds aloft the banner of complete independence, to be won by all peaceful and legitimate methods.

POSER FOR "MUSLIM LEADERS"

A brief cable from London refers to a memorandum submitted to the British Government and the League Mandates Commission by the Arab Higher Committee. The memorandum rightly declares, that the only natural solution of the Palestine problem is the recognition of the Arabs' right of complete independence. This, indeed, has always been stressed by us as not only the most equitable but also the most practical solution of the tangle which British Imperialism has created in the Holy Land. But it would be futile to expect justice from Great Britain or the League of Nations. Only the pressure of popular agitation in Palestine, other Islamic countries and in India can reverse the recommendations of the Royal Commission. Speaking at Calcutta Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose asked Muslims to give a definite shape to the indignation against injustice done to Palestine Arabs and assured them that in this effort Congressmen are and shall be, with them. The question now is: what are the so-called Muslim leaders, those self-created guardians of Islam, going to do about it? Formal resolutions passed at Committee meetings certainly do not exhaust the avenues of popular agitation.

INDIAN SHIPPING NEGLECTED

At the opening ceremony of the last day of the Merchant Navy Week Exhibition at Southampton Sir Firoz Khan Noon rightly condemned the rate-cutting wars that are occasionally carried on in India by non-ndian shipping interests to destroy Indian competition. But such wars become possible because the Government of India tolerate them and refuse to do their obvious duty by Indian shipping by reserving the coastal trade for it. Sir Firoz considered that the time was opportune for the shipowning interests in England and in India to pool their resources and have shipping companies jointly with British and Indian capital. But India can do without foreign capital and management if only the Government of India do their duty by national shipping as all free countries do.

WITHOUT COMMENT

Mr. M. A. Jinnah's call to Muslims:—

"Service, suffering and sacrifice are absolutely essential conditions before we can achieve anything big and secure our rightful place in the national life of our country".

* * *

"Sir Hormazdyar Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate and Mr. W. R. G. Smith, Commissioner of Police, saw the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi at the Secretariat on Saturday"—Press Report.

Good heavens! Why? Not, we hope, to serve some order or other on Mr. Munshi under Sec. 144? Or to instruct him to report himself to the Esplanade Police Station every morning at 6?

* * *

"What", asked Mr. Jinnah witheringly, "does he—that busybody President, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, you know—know of what took place between me and Babu Rajendra Prasad"?

But it appears that Mr. Jinnah himself does not know what passed between him and Babu Rajendra Prasad.

* * *

By the way, the very worthy President of the Muslim League has condescended to notice the "busybody's" question regarding the alleged Bundelkhand leaflet. And his answer is "I have already repudiated and said that no such statement was issued by me".

This is the straightforward Mr. Jinnah giving a straight reply to Jawaharlal's clear question whether or no he, Mr. Jinnah, agreed with, *the contents* of the repudiated leaflet! (our italics)

* * *

"Delhi (sic) Dur Ast" says Mr. Jinnah in his statement .

And on seeing it, the Junior Colleague said with a troubled frown: "But it's only 24 hours by rail and about six by air, isn't it?"

It evidently didn't occur to the youngster that what Mr. Jinnah meant was the proverb "Hanoz Dilli Dur Ast".

* * *

A Bill is to be introduced in the Bengal Assembly "fixing a uniform scale of salaries for Ministers at the rate of Rs. 2,500 plus house allowance of Rs. 300 a month. The Chief Minister alone is drawing a salary of Rs. 3,000 plus Rs. 300 as house allowance."

An earnest of the Proja Muslim League coalition's proclaimed determination to champion the cause of starving, teeming Muslim millions of Bengal!

* * *

"....Salaries of Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries (in Bombay) combined will only equal the cost of between two and three Ministers under the old regime. Government appear, therefore, to be implementing their retrenchment policy by starting with themselves".

—Anglo-India!!!

No wonder Comrade Jamnadas M. Mehta furiously denounces Congress Ministers as fools and automatons.

* * *

"Nothing", thundrered the ex-Honourable Comrade, "in the world would deter him from holding independent views and he swore it before man and God."

The "independence" of a man who is at once a socialist, a communalist, a Democrat and an ex-Minority Minister cannot possibly be questioned.

Nor is it at all correct to say that Comrade Mehta's oath of individual independence was in any way prejudicial to his party obligations to the Democratic Swaraj Party.

By the way, it was rather kind of him not to invoke the name of Lokmanya Tilak while swearing.

* * *

He—Comrade Mehta of course, who else?—"would rather retire from public life, holding independent opinions and go into political wilderness—would take to the study of Literature and the Muses".

The threat is horrible very horrible—to Literature and the Muses.

* * *

A rich young suitor approached the girl's father with some misgivings. "Er—er, I suppose, Sir," he nervously commenced, "that you are aware that I have been making advances to your daughter?"

Father patted him on the back: "Yes, my boy," he said. "What about her poor old dad, eh?"

Give Fair Chance To Congress Ministers

Meherally On Socialist Attitude

SAYS REAL STRENGTH MUST COME FROM MASSES

BOMBAY Monday.

"However much one may deplore the decision of the Congress Working Committee on the acceptance of Ministerial responsibility, our duty as Congressmen is now clear, and that is to give a fair chance to the Congress Ministries, to implement the terms of the Election Manifesto", declared Mr. Yusuf Meherally to a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" who greeted him shortly after his arrival in Bombay, after release from the Cannanore Central Prison.

Socialist Attitude

"Non-acceptance of offices", continued Mr. Meherally would have raised our struggle to a much higher level. An opportunity to skip unnecessary stages of Constitutional activities, has in fact, been tragically lost. But now that office acceptance is a reality, Socialist and other Congressmen, should take it in a sporting spirit, and wish their Ministerial friends, success in the difficult task ahead of them."

TASK BEFORE CONGRESS CABINETS

Questioned as to what the Congress Socialists would expect the Ministries to do, Mr. Meherally said:—

"The Congress Ministers must now push ahead with the programme outlined by the Congress Election Manifesto. Civil Liberties, for the first time, must be made secure, while they remain in office. Political prisoners must naturally be freed immediately. In this category I naturally include all those convicted in the so-called bomb cases or conspiracy trials. The restrictions imposed on several of the Labour workers must go forthwith. Likewise the Press must be freed from the shadow of the Damocles' sword. It is necessary to expedite all this alike for political and psychological reasons.

"But safeguarding of Civil Liberties, is only a part of our programme. The more important work before the Congress Ministers is to implement the peasant and Labour programme of the Congress. An immediate moratorium on debts, is indicated to give relief to the suffering peasantry, pending more exhaustive plans for their rehabilitation being put into legislative shape".

REAL STRENGTH FROM PEOPLE

"These, however, added Mr. Meherally, "should not be allowed to become merely constitutional activities. Popular support must continuously be evoked for it. Popular enthusiasm must be roused and used to strengthen the hands of the Ministers. It is here that every Congress worker, every Congressman, has an important part to play. The Congress plans for amelioration must not be framed exclusively in the spacious chambers of the Secretariat, but must be forged out of popular discussion and deliberations at farms, factories and markets.

"To put a brake on popular enthusiasm at such a time, would be a great mistake. While extravagant expectations must not be fostered, for Provincial Autonomy is not at all real, every insistent demand of the people, will strengthen alike, the hands of the Ministers and our beloved organisation, the Indian National Congress. Public interest and discussion should be taken as expressions of solidarity with the Ministers. Let the Ministers themselves invite such participation of the people in the Government"

MYSORE BAN ON MASANI

Asked about Mysore Government's gag order on Mr. M.R. Masani, Mr. Meherally said, that the order did not come to him as a surprise. "This 'progressive' State has been consistently denying even the most elementary Civil Liberties not only to its subjects, but to other political workers, who might stray into its territory. Only recently Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya and Dr. Hardikar, were served with such orders. Much as Comrade Masani would have liked to defy the order, and thus call attention to the unfortunate plight of the State subjects and to court imprisonment as a measure of our solidarity with them in their uphill fight, his Socialist colleagues as well as the Congress President, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, have tied his hands. Masani, therefore, is not free to defy the gag order, but one wonders how long this state of affairs is to continue. Very soon the time must come when such arbitrary "orders", will have to be disregarded. The Indian States Peoples' Conference has been agitating for the rights of the States subjects and the Congress must now pay greater attention to the States' question.

Sugar Battle In Indian Assembly

Adjournments Galore For Simla Session

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, July 26.

Indications are available regarding the Opposition plans to raise discussion or elicit information on some important subjects during the initial stages of the forthcoming session of the Legislative Assembly.

It is learnt they will attempt to bring up the question of International Sugar Convention in its relation to India. As already indicated, vigorous opposition is anticipated to its ratification principally in view of the omission to recognise India as an exporting country. This may form the subject of a short notice question to which if Government reply is regarded satisfactory, Opposition is likely to drop the subject which in the alternative will be raised through a motion for adjournment. Another subject under consideration is Government's policy regarding training ship Dufferin and is a likely subject to be raised through a motion of adjournment.

In regard to the Wedgwood Report enquiries show Government is not likely to allot a day for its discussion by the Assembly as demanded by the Opposition. According to the present plans the Public Accounts Committee at its meeting on August 7 is likely to adopt an omnibus resolution specifying the recommendations which are not acceptable to the Opposition. Proposed reversal of the policy of state management of railways, raising of loans in the open market by Statutory Railway Authority and bringing of experts from abroad are some of the recommendations which are likely to be taken objection.

It is learnt the Report will be considered by the Assembly through a motion of adjournment.

WEDGWOOD REPORT IN CENTRAL LEGISLATURE

SIMLA, July 26.

It is understood that the Government has decided to allot one day each to the Central Legislative Assembly and the Council of State to discuss the Wedgwood Report.

This is in response to insistent demand by the non-officials.—A.P.

BILLS FOR CENTRAL ASSEMBLY

SIMLA, July 26.

In addition to four bills included in the official business due to be brought up at the Simla session of the Central Legislature namely, the Reserve Bank Act Amendment Bill, Insects and Pests Act Amendment Bill, Government Securities Act Amendment Bill and Dangerous Drug Bill, the Government propose to introduce six other bills, namely the Patents and Designs Act Amendment Bill, the Federal Court Process Bill, Workmen's Compensation Act Amendment Bill, Naturalisation Act Amendment Bill, Rules and Regulations Continuation Bill (relation to Electricity and Boiler).—A. P.

MASANI ON MYSORE BAN

Congress Policy Is Against Breach Of Order In State

BANGALORE, (By Mail)

"I have decided not to break the terms of the order, though I consider it highly objectionable, and one, which should be condemned by the people of the State, against whom such an order really militates", said Mr. M. R. Masani in reply to a question as to what he proposed to do in view of the situation created by the order served on him to-day by the Mysore Government.

Mr. Masani added: "Ordinarily speaking, I do not believe in submitting to such unwarranted interference by the authorities, and my own impulse even in this case would be to ignore it. There are, however, several considerations, which have to be borne in mind.

CONGRESS POLICY

"The first and most important is that this is an order of an Indian State and not of the British Indian Government and that different considerations apply in view of this distinction. The Congress policy in respect of the States has been not to defy such orders.

"Thus when very similar prohibitory orders were passed against Mrs Kamaladevi, Dr. N. S. Hardiker and Mr. Hukkeriker by the Mysore State, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President, wrote to the Mysore Congress Parliamentary Board that in his opinion no disobedience of such orders should take place.

I feel, therefore, that to resist the order and court imprisonment would be to run counter to the Congress policy regarding the States. I find that general opinion of local friends is also against my courting arrest.

NOT ON PARTY

"Another consideration is that as Officiating General-Secretary of the All-India Congress Socialist Party, I have certain obligations to that organisation. If in the course of my work as Secretary of the Party, I met with interference from the Government I should ignore it regardless of consequences, as I did when externed from the Punjab last year. But here, I am not on Party work, nor is there a Congress Socialist Party functioning in the State."—A.P.

LABOUR M. P. DEAD.

LONDON, July 26.

The death has occurred of George Hardie, Labour Member of Parliament from Springburn, Glasgow.—Reuter.

NOMINATIONS TO CENTRAL LEGISLATURE

SIMLA, July 26.

It is understood that the Government of India has decided to discontinue for the present, the practice of nominating the Chief Commissioner of Delhi to the Council of State. Sir Bertrand Glancy, the Political Secretary, to the Government, has already ceased to be a member of the Council of State with effect from April 1, as his Department ceased to be within the purview of the Central Government under the new Constitution. These vacancies have been filled by the nomination of non-officials, namely, Sir Satyacharan Mukarji and Mr. Narayanaswami Chetty.

PROVINCIAL NOMINATIONS

In regard to the nomination to the Central Legislature of officers serving under Provincial Governments, the position appears to be that during the former regime the local Governments made officials available for nomination on the footing that in their capacity as nominated members they would take their instructions from the leader of the House. It is understood that the present autonomous Provincial Government has been given the option between continuing to make officials available for nominations on the same footing, or of ceasing to make officials available at all.

OPPORTUNITY TO RECONSIDER

It is also understood that a great majority of Government elected for the former course, but steps are being taken to give the Government in provinces in which there has been recent change of Ministry, the opportunity of reconsidering the decision reached during the life-time of the former Ministry. And the deficiency in quota of official members resulting from the decision by Provincial Governments not to make officials available for nomination will be presumably made up by the nomination of additional officials serving at the headquarter of the Government of India.—A.P.

EMPIRE SEA-'PLANE SERVICE

Preparations At Udaipur And Gwalior Forge Ahead

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, July 26.

As a result of negotiations recently carried out by the Government of India (Civil Aviation Department) the route for Empire seaplanes across the western part of India has been now settled. Sometime ago the Udaipur Durbar agreed to the use of their lakes at Rajsamand, some forty miles north-east of Udaipur City. This place was chosen as an alternative to Sardar Samand in Jodhpur State, which proved to have at present insufficient water for seaplane operations.

UDAIPUR'S OFFER.

The Udaipur Durbar generously offered the use of the lake and land required and to take over the general preparation of the base including provision of a landing stage, roads, water supply and clearing and fencing etc. Offices, passenger lounge and dining room, quarters for personnel, etc., required by the Imperial Airways will also be constructed.

The Sardar Samand has certain advantages in the matter of the route to be followed over Raj Samand and pending the experience of the effect of works, which has been carried out at Sardar Samand, more costly permanent organisation, including wireless station and meteorological station, are being held in abeyance at Udaipur.

When it was first proposed two years ago that the Gwalior Durbar were unable to agree to the use of Madho Sagar plans were made accordingly for the development of the base at Paricha Reservoir, Jhansi. Recently, however, His Highness indicated his readiness to allow Madho Sagar to be used and asked that the decision to organise the route via Jhansi should be reconsidered. In the arrangements now made, the Gwalior Durbar has agreed to the use of Madho Sagar and land for shore base so long as it may be required for Empire Airmail Services.

Among the works which will be carried out are a jetty for embarkation of passengers, mails and goods, buildings for a meteorological station, fencing, roads and water supply and electric main from the power station at Laskar. Buildings for Imperial Airways will also be erected, including offices, passenger lounge and dining room and quarters for personnel.

The Government of India will provide and operate a medium and shortwave wireless station with modern direction-finding station and also the meteorological station to work as part of the existing chain of aeronautical ground organisation of the Trans India route.

The Gwalior Durbar, it is understood, intend shortly to construct a large modern aerodrome at Gwalior, which will provide the means of connecting the Seaplane Service by air with other parts of India. The air route beacon will be erected by the State to serve both the aerodrome and the seaplane station. The engineer officers of the Civil Aviation Department have already visited Gwalior to advise on these proposals. Mobile movable equipment both at Gwalior and Udaipur be supplied by the Imperial Airways under arrangements with His Majesty's Government. Co-operation of Maharaja Scindia and of Maharana of Udaipur made it possible for the arrangements be established, thereby ensuring satisfactory organisation of the seaplane route across Western India.

CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION FOR ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, July 26.

The Allahabad Civil Liberties Union was inaugurated at Anand Bhuvan last evening. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru presided.

Among those present were Babu Purshotamdas Tandon, the Hon. Mrs. Vijayalashmi Pandit, Sreemati Shyam Kumari Nehru, Sir Syed Wazir Hasan, Mr. Abdul Majid Khwaja, some officials of the All-India Seva Samiti Boy Scout Association and Mr. Negi of the Servants of India Society. Several Congressmen also were present.

After appointing the Executive Committee and a Legal Committee, a resolution was passed congratulating the Congress Ministry in the six provinces on their action taken in releasing a number of political prisoners, removing the ban on some organizations and returning Press securities.

The Union hoped that the remaining political prisoners would be released soon and the policy of suppression of freedom of speech, association and the Press and all kinds of intervention with the public activities would be ended.

The Union further wanted the Indian political exiles who had been prevented from returning to their motherland to be allowed to come back without hindrance.—United Press.

GOKAK MILL STRIKE ECHO

Congress Deputation To Wait On Labour Minister

BELGAUM, July 26.

At a meeting of the Belgaum District Congress Committee yesterday a Committee of five local leaders was performed to inquire into the grievances of the Gokak Mill workers, who are on strike and to reach a compromise with the mill-owner. The leaders will meet the Labour Minister.

The meeting congratulated the new Congress Ministry of Bombay and Messrs. Narayan Joshi, Latthe and M P. Patil of Belgaum for having been elected as Deputy Speaker, Finance Member and Parliamentary Secretary respectively.—A.P.

INDIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER AT NEW YORK

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, July 26.

It is understood that the Government of India are considering the proposal of appointing a Trade Commissioner at New York. The name of Mr. H. S. Mallik, who has been Deputy Secretary, Commerce Department, for the last three years and also officiated as Joint Secretary is being mentioned in this connection.

Bihta Tragedy

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The most tragic disaster at Bihta in the early hours of Saturday morning when people were still in slumber, is beyond description. The more we read about it the greater we are apprised of its magnitude. The need for relief work on a vast scale extending over a considerable period and to homes so difficult to locate is no doubt a herculean job but it has to be undertaken, and the splendid way in which the beginning has been made we have no doubt that all that is possible to relieve the suffering will be done.

As a mark of our humble tribute and respect to the memory of those who have perished and also to show sympathy for the bereaved families, may I suggest that an All-India Bihta Mourning Day be observed as national mourning and collections be made on that day for a gigantic Relief Fund.—Yours, etc.

P. BOSE.

15, Gopi Bose Lane,
Calcutta, July 21.

Jamnadas Mehta's Fulmination

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In the meeting held in celebration of Lokmanya Tilak our worthy ex-Finance Minister has delivered a speech which not only shakes the Reader's soul, but must have shaken that of the great deceased's soul.

If India has not yet succeeded in getting freedom and Swaraj it is owing to such countrymen, we have at such a time when all differences, defects, disparity, disunity and dissensions, individual as well institutional should be buried.

It is to be greatly deplored that an Indian of such high intellectual order and gifted with commonsense, should persuade himself to indulge in recriminations and fulminations in public against a well-established, well-recognised, well-nationalized (may it not be unerring as no one is) institution "The Congress" and its patriotic well-meaning leaders whom he is not ashamed to call fools, as if he has the monopoly of wisdom. Thus he had the audacity to insult the most learned, intelligent, patriotic and self-sacrificing countrymen "The Congress Leaders" It savours of nothing but bad taste and vindictive spirit. Not only India's but world's Press and critics have sincerely welcomed Gandhiji's last well-considered decision on acceptance of offices, after thoroughly thrashing out and being allowed to thrash out the question during three months' beneficial controversy, and to term the same foolish is simply wicked, to say the least.

Not being satisfied with the above Mr. Mehta goes further and says that there is lack of reason and darkness amongst Congressmen. Still further he goes even to the extent of saying that the whole of India, i.e., 35 crores (the entire population of India) is so lacking in sense as to have been fettered to one man. We must all take off our hats to "This One Man" of entire universal wisdom and perfection.—Yours, etc.

R. T. GOVERNOR.

When Wealth Accumulates Men Decay

PLEA FOR LIVING WAGE FOR ALL

Get Rid Of Idea Of Measuring People By Their Salaries

(By PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU)

ALLAHABAD, (By Mail).

The advent of Congress Ministries has made the question of reducing salaries of public servants a live issue. We see, on the one hand, Congress Ministers taking only a fraction of the salaries of their predecessors, and, on the other hand, most other public servants in high offices drawing enormous salaries.

Remarkable Spectacle

Even Professors and Vice-Chancellors and other academic folk measure their love of learning and service to the community by the exorbitant salaries they get. In the Punjab we have seen the remarkable spectacle of the new legislators increasing their daily allowance to a record figure.

The Two Pictures

The two pictures are striking enough and yet perhaps few persons appreciate the real difference. This difference is big enough in degree but it is bigger still in kind.

JAWAHAR EXPLAINS KARACHI STANDARD

The Karachi resolution on fundamental rights laid down that: "Expenditure and salaries in civil departments shall be largely reduced. No servant of the State, other than specially employed experts and the like, shall be paid above a certain figure, which should not ordinarily exceed Rs. 500 a month".

It will be noted that Rs 500 is more or less the maximum salary. This does not necessarily mean that Ministers or other high officers should invariably get the maximum. The principles underlying the Congress resolution are two: (1) salaries should be in keeping with the poverty of the country and they should, therefore, be as low as is compatible with efficiency and (2) salaries should not be a measure of the dignity of importance of the office an individual holds but should be based on his needs.

THE DECENCY IN IT!

The first of these principles is generally recognised but the second, I am afraid, is not yet sufficiently appreciated. Sensitive people feel that there is a certain indecency in drawing large salaries out of a poverty-stricken people, as in drawing large dividends out of the labour of ill-paid workers. The real fault and indecency lies in a system which permits and encourages this kind of thing. We have got so used to thinking in terms of measuring our importance and our progress in life in terms of income that it is difficult to think of other terms. And yet this is a false and pernicious standard and where money values prevail too much, men decay. But even in our money age we all know that the social and cultural value of a poor scientist or writer is often far greater than that of a rich businessman or a high official drawing a big salary. A talukdar or big zamindar has a large income, but it is a little difficult to find where his social value comes in; some people doubt if he has the slightest social value.

We must, therefore, get rid of this idea of measuring people by their incomes and salaries. Probably this standard of measurement, if inverted, would be a safer guide for us. The question involves big issues. But for the moment we are concerned with the salaries of public servants only.

THE IDEAL SYSTEM

The Congress wants, in so far as it can, to apply this principle to public salaries. That is to say, it wants to reduce them to reasonable limits, more in keeping with Indian conditions, so as to lessen the tremendous gap between the official and the man in the field, and to give back, as much as possible, of the revenue of the country to the masses in the form of social and other services. It wants to end the practice of paying progressively more to the higher officials. The office they hold should not determine the salary, but the needs of the individual who holds it. An ideal system would require more or less the same payment for all services and all offices.

MINISTER AND SECRETARY

But under present conditions this is not possible and variations must creep in. Still there is no obvious reason why a Minister should be paid more than his Secretary, simply because of his office. To some extent this may be occasionally necessary as the Minister might have to shoulder additional responsibilities. But the principle we wish to adhere to is that a Minister has no business to be paid more than his secretary simply because of his office. This would apply to other offices also. This does not mean that other salaries should also approximate to the maximum be fixed, but rather that all salaries should be on a lower scale, the maximum being touched only when obviously necessary.

PATENT DIFFICULTIES.

But there are patent difficulties in the way in suddenly upsetting the present system from top to bottom. Apart from the evil inheritance from the British Government, the social system, the habits of people and many other things come in the way. And we have to face suddenly so many complex problems which demand immediate consideration. We can, therefore, only set certain examples before the public to begin with, but this question has a basic importance and must be dealt with fully before long. For the present we have provisionally fixed ministerial and other salaries roughly in accordance with the Karachi resolution. That is the maximum allowed, but this maximum need not be drawn as a matter of course.

LIVING WAGE FOR ALL.

The question of allowances is intimately connected with salaries. Certain offices necessitate some appurtenances for the sake of efficiency and rapidity of work. But allowances must not become additions to the salaries, also the whole purpose of having low salaries will be defeated.

While, on the one side, we want to reduce salaries of the higher offices, we want also to provide for a living wage for all and to raise the standard of living of the masses. How far that is possible under the present system is another matter. The ideal we aim at is not to perpetuate poverty but to abolish it, and to raise the general standard as high as possible, so that everyone may participate in the culture of the age. For this, great political and social changes will be necessary. Meanwhile we shall at least try to reduce the gap between the favoured few and the unfavoured millions.

As soon as opportunity offers itself, we shall consider the question of salaries and allowances in consultation with the Congress Ministers, so that we might give effect to the real spirit of the Karachi resolution, and put an end to the notion that the work of a man or his work is measured by the salary he gets.—A. P.

PLEASURE TO HELP "C. R."

Madras Education Minister 'Glad To Be Back In India'

KARACHI, July 26.

Doctor Subbaroyan, Education Minister, Madras, arrived by the Dutch 'plane this afternoon.

In an exclusive message to the Associated Press he said: "I am glad to be in India again. Though I have left work half done on the All-India Trade Delegation, it will be a pleasure to help Mr. Rajagopalachari once again as I have been a lifelong friend and under him everything will go on well."—A. P.

Congress Speakers To Confer

Conduct Of Business In Legislatures

SAMBAMURTI'S MOVE

Bihar Premier's Appeal To Zamindars

MADRAS, July 26.

The Hon. Mr. Bulusu Sambamurthi, Speaker of the Madras Assembly proposes to convene a Conference of Speakers of Legislative Assemblies of Provinces, where Congress has taken up office, with a view to exchange ideas relating to conduct of business in Assemblies.

It is likely that the Conference will be held in Madras next month.—A. P.

BOMBAY CABINET'S FIRST STEP

Move To Return Confiscated Lands To Gujarat Peasants

The Bombay Correspondent of the "Hindu" wires to that paper the following:—

I understand that almost the first thing the Congress Minister for Revenue has done this week is calling for a report from the Commissioner of the Northern Division regarding the lands belonging to Gujarat peasants confiscated during the 1932 Civil Disobedience movement. Thousands of acres were sold by the Bombay Government in auction for nominal sums to recover land rent arrears which were not paid in pursuance of the no-tax campaign. I learn that those who purchased the lands will be requested to sell them back to the original owners for the amounts for which they bought them in the auction.

A comprehensive report is awaited from the Commissioner.

MINISTERS LEAVE FOR POONA

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Chief Minister, Government of Bombay, accompanied by the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Minister for Law and Order, and the Hon. Mr. Morarji R. Desai, Revenue Minister, left Bombay for Poona by the Poona Express on Monday.

The Hon. Mr. A. B. Latne, Finance Minister, and the Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government, who arrived in Bombay on Saturday left for Poona the same night.

The Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, Speaker of the Bombay Legislative Assembly, left Bombay for Ahmedabad during the week-end.

U. P. KISANS GREET CONGRESS CABINET

LUCKNOW, July 26.

Batches of Kisans are arriving in Lucknow to greet the Congress Ministry on July 29, when both the Houses of the U.P. Legislature meet. They will participate in the Flag hoisting ceremony which will be held earlier in the day.—United Press.

Contest For U. P. Council Presidentship

LUCKNOW, July 26.

Mr. Ramakant Malaviya has been set up on behalf of the Congress Party for the presidentship of the Upper House. The other candidate is Sir Sitaram, ex-President of the last U. P. Council.—United Press.

U. P. GOVERNOR LAID UP

LUCKNOW, July 26.

Sir Harry Haig, Governor of the United Provinces, is laid up with a severe attack of sceptic pharyngitis. He has been confined to bed for the last four days.

For this reason, new Members of the U. P. Cabinet who were to take oath of office to-day could not do so.—United Press.

JAWAHAR FOR LUCKNOW

ALLAHABAD, July 26.

Pandit Jawaharlal left Allahabad for Lucknow by car this evening. He will attend the U. P. Congress Council meeting which will be held there to-morrow.—United Press.

MINISTER RAMNATHAN SEES MAHATMA

WARDHA, July 26.

The Hon. Mr. Ramanathan, the Madras Publicity Minister, interviewed Mahatma Gandhi at Shegaon on Saturday and Sunday. He visited the Hindi Pracharak Training Institute and the All-India Village Industries Association.

After the budget session of the Madras Legislature, the Hon. Mr. Ramanathan will again see Mahatmaji.—A. P.

MINISTERS' SALARIES IN BENGAL

CALCUTTA, July 26.

The United Press understands that a Bill will be introduced by the Bengal Government at the ensuing session of the Bengal Legislative Assembly, fixing the Ministers salary at Rs. 2,500 plus house allowance Rs. 300 each per month. The Chief Minister alone will be drawing Rs. 3,000 plus house allowance Rs. 300 per month.

Another Bill will also be introduced, fixing the salary of the members of the Legislature. It is understood the Government have provisionally decided to fix the members' salary at Rs. 200 each per month. But the final decision as regards the amount of the members' salary will be left to the decision of the Committee of the House.—United Press.

NO DISCOURTESY TO MINISTERS

Frontier Report Contradicted

ABBOTABAD, July 26.

The following Press Note has been issued:—

Since the formation of the ministry in the Frontier Province attempts have been made by Opposition leaders to belittle the importance of those unreservedly endorsing their creed. A recent instance of this type is the report regarding discourteous treatment accorded to ministers by certain district officials.

Enquiries show that there is absolutely no foundation for these reports, which are circulated by interested individuals to further their own ends."—A. P.

'CONFIDENTIAL LETTER' TO MUSLIM M. L. A.'s?

Bengal Premier's Allegations Against Congress Leaders

CALCUTTA, July 26.

The "Advance" publishes to-day the text of the "confidential" letter alleged to have been addressed by the Bengal Premier, Mr. Fazlul Huq to all Muslim members of the Bengal Legislature, requesting them to attend the meeting to be held at his residence to-morrow, to consider the situation created by the attempt which is being made by the Congress leaders to win over the Muslim members in order to form a group with the Congress opposition and break down the Ministry.

"The Congress at the present moment," says the letter "is dominated by the Hindu Mahasabha, and is bitterly communal in character. The Bengal Congress leaders cannot tolerate the idea of the Muslim Chief Minister in Bengal and of the Cabinet where a Muslim authority is dominant. The breakdown of the present Ministry means a setback to the advancement of Muslim interests. It is, therefore, necessary that the Muslim members should close up their ranks and work with a united front."—United Press.

BIHAR SPEAKER'S SALARY BILL

Congress Ministry To Change Figure

PATNA, (By Mail.)

The Bihar "Gazette" of July 22 publishes a bill to be introduced in the legislature fixing the Speaker's salary at Rs. 1,000 per month, the Deputy Speaker's at Rs. 125 per month and Rs. 50 and Rs. 25 per sitting for the President and Deputy President of the Council respectively.

The Bill was apparently prepared by the "interim" ministry of Mr Yunus and inquiries in authoritative Congress circles indicate that the Congress ministry will change the figures fixing the Speaker's salary at Rs. 500 per month and of the Deputy Speaker's at Rs 250 per month. No decision seems to have been arrived at regarding the salaries of the Council President and Deputy President. The reason given in the Bill for giving them a daily allowance per sitting of that House is that the Council is not expected to sit as often as the Assembly.

MINISTERS' SALARIES

As in every other Congress province the Bihar ministry also has decided to fix the salaries of ministers at Rs. 500 each per month. The allowance figure does not seem to have been finally decided yet but it is understood that it will be either Rs. 300 or Rs 350.

The Parliamentary Secretaries will get Rs. 250 as salary and Rs. 150 as allowance.—A. P.

SINHA'S APPEAL TO ZAMINDARS

Bihar Premier On Govt. Plans For Peasants' Amelioration

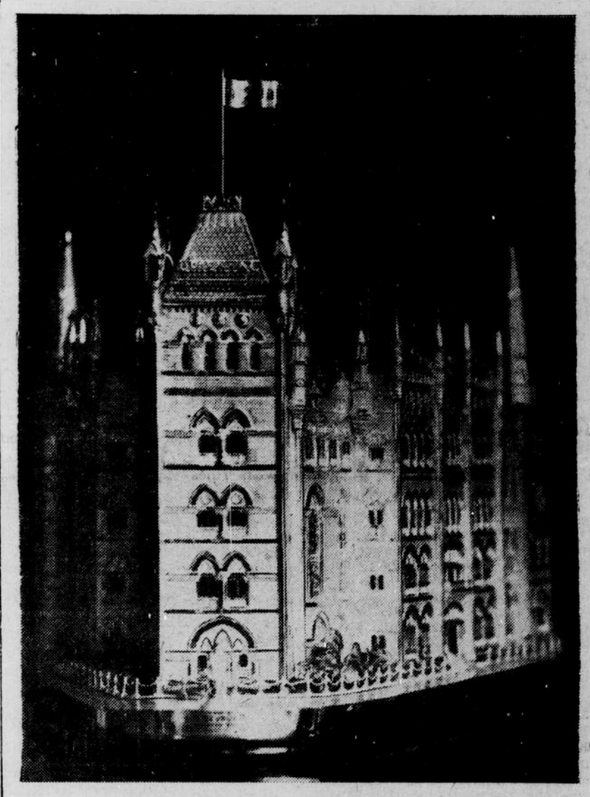
PATNA, July 26.

Though they are unable to give details of their programme at present, the Ministry will do their best to implement the Congress programme,—this is the assurance given by Mr Sree Krishna Sinha, the Premier of Bihar, in the course of a lengthy statement in which he thanks friends and well-wishers for their congratulations on the assumption of office by himself and his colleagues.

Referring to the "Zamindars" the Premier appeals to them to give the best support to the Ministry's measures for the amelioration of the condition of the peasants.

The Premier appeals to the services to effect a change of heart and hopes that the services and the public will soon be engaged in the noble task of building a great and prosperous people

In conclusion Mr. Sinha appeals to his Congress comrades outside the Legislature to keep up the sanction behind the Ministry.—A. P.



A silver model of the Oriental Life Building executed by Dewrookar and Sons, Silversmiths, Girgaum, Bombay.

"ELEMENTARY RIGHTS' DAY"

SIGNIFICANCE OF AUG. 1.

Jawahar's Message To Deccan States' Peoples' Conference

SANGLI, July 25.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress has sent the following message to the Deccan States People Conference:—

"I am glad to learn that the Deccan States' Peoples' Conference has fixed Sunday August 1 for the celebration of an Elementary Rights Day in the States as well as outside. The Congress has often declared itself strongly in favour of recognition of civil rights and freedom in the States. At its Lucknow Session it declared clearly that it could recognise no differentiation in personal, civil and democratic liberties as between the States and the rest of India. Every Congressman therefore must inevitably sympathise with this attempt to gain the elementary rights of citizenship for the people of the States. It is well to remember that while we struggle for freedom in India, people of the States are denied the most elementary rights of citizenship. Civil liberties do not exist at all even in small measures and unless there is liberty of freedom of speech, freedom of Press, protection of life and property, freedom of association and the like there can be no progress of any kind. A Government or a State which suppresses civil liberties passes judgment against itself, and must be considered not only reactionary but incompetent.

REMEMBER AUGUST 1.

"The Indian States to-day judged by this standard are more reactionary and incompetent than almost any other place or country. Many of us may have far-reaching objectives for the States as well as for the rest of India but the first step for all is to ensure a measure of civil liberty. I commend therefore this celebration of August 1 as Elementary Rights Day for the people of the States and I trust that Congressmen will give it every support. It is fitting that this particular date should have been chosen—a date which reminds us of a great son of India who fought for Indian freedom and whose name is enshrined in the hearts of his countrymen. That date also reminds us of the commencement of non-co-operation movement which was the beginning of the new phase in the Indian struggle for freedom."—A.P.

JAIL DELIVERY IN ORISSA

CUTTACK, July 26.

It is understood that the Orissa Government has passed orders for the release of the only political prisoner, Mr. Pranakishan Paphiar and the withdrawal of the case against Mr. Laxaminarayan Mishra under Sec. 124-A, which is pending before the District Magistrate of Puri.—A. P.

Tilak Anniversary In City

B. P. C. C.'s Programme For August 1

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have issued the following programme for the celebration of the 17th Tilak Anniversary:

On Sunday next, the 1st August 1937, it will be 17 years since the mortal remains of the late Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak were burnt on the sands of Chowpatty and the memory of that national event is still as vivid as ever in the public mind. During these 17 years the country has made tremendous advance towards the goal which the late Lokmanya had set before his countrymen and to the fulfilment of which he had dedicated his life. In spite of all that we have been able to do during the last 17 years we are yet far from the goal of 'Poorna Swaraj' and so long this goal has not been reached, the pledge of Lokmanya shall stand unredeemed.

NEW PHASE.

This year the celebration of the Tilak Anniversary has got an additional significance in so far as we have entered upon a new phase of political agitation by choosing to form Governments in six out of eleven Provinces in this country. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the President of the Indian National Congress, has pointed out to the country the significance and the implications of this new phase and has also issued instructions as to the manner in which the 17th death anniversary of the late Lokmanya has to be celebrated all over the country.

In accordance with the instructions of the Congress President, the 17th Tilak Anniversary will be celebrated under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee on Sunday the 1st of August 1937, and the following programme has been arranged for the same.

Programme In City

6 a.m (S.T.):—Prabhat Pheris from various Wards will proceed towards the Congress House singing national songs.

7 a.m. (S.T.):—Assemblage of the various Prabhat Pheris at the Congress House.

7-30 a.m. (S.T.):—A procession will start from the Congress House. It will march through Vithalbhi Patel Road, Lamington Road, Queen's Road, Sandhurst Bridge and will reach the statue of Lokmanya on the Chowpatty sands at 8 a.m. Sjt. K. F. Nariman, President of the B. P. C. C. will lead the procession.

8 a.m. (S.T.):—Flag Salutation at the Chowpatty Sands near the Tilak Statue. Garlanding of the Statue by the President of the B. P. C. C. and then by other institutions and persons.

6 p.m. (S.T.):—A mass meeting of the citizens in the open compound of the Congress House at which prominent speakers will address.

The following uniform resolutions suggested by the Congress President will be passed at the meeting:

RENEW THE PLEDGE.

This meeting of the citizens of Bombay held on the anniversary of the passing away of that great captain of India's millions in her struggle for freedom, Lokamanya Tilak of revered memory, and also on the anniversary of the commencement of the non-co-operation movement, which has brought strength and awakening to India's masses and carried them far on the way to Swaraj, reaffirms the Congress resolve to gain independence for the people of India. The meeting pledges itself anew to work for the attainment of this full freedom and for the removal of the exploitation and poverty of the Indian people.

This meeting fully realises that the new policy of the Congress, to accept ministries, is only another phase in India's struggle for freedom, which must be carried on till the full objective of the Congress is attained. In this struggle real strength comes from the people and therefore, as pointed out by the Working Committee Congress work must be carried on outside the legislatures as vigorously as possible and the Congress message taken to every village.

This meeting sends comradely greeting to the Congress Ministers in the six provinces where they have taken upon themselves, inspite of limitations and handicaps, the heavy responsibility of steering public policy in accordance with Congress ideals. In this task of realising Congress objectives, and of combating the new Constitution on the one hand, and of prosecuting the constructive programme on the other, this meeting assures these ministers of its full co-operation.

RELEASE POLITICALS.

This meeting demands the release of all political prisoners confined in India and in the Andaman Islands and, in particular, the release of the detenus whose imprisonment in concentration camps for long years without any trial has been and is a public scandal of the first magnitude, which no government claiming to be civilised and having the interests of the people at heart, could possibly tolerate. All such detenus and internees must be forthwith released and all restrictions on them removed.

This meeting further demands the release of Sardar Teja Singh Swatantra, an elected member of the Punjab Legislative Assembly. The action of the Punjab Government in keeping in detention an elected member is an affront to the electorate and a defiance of democratic procedure.

DEMAND FOR CIVIL LIBERTY.

This meeting further demands that all the restrictions on civil liberties throughout India be removed and repressive legislation to this effect be repealed. The meeting notes with regret the almost complete absence of civil liberty in the Indian States, in many of them even personal liberty of the most elementary kind being lacking. The establishment of civil liberty is preliminary condition to all progress and, therefore, it is essential that in the States as in the rest of India full civil liberty should prevail.

"We earnestly appeal to the citizens of Bombay to whole-heartedly participate in this programme and make it a grand success."

NEXT CONGRESS

Sessions To Commence On February 14

ALLAHABAD, July 26.

It is learnt that the open sessions of the Indian National Congress will commence on 13th or 14th of February and continue if necessary, on the subsequent days.—United Press.

THE THREE MUSKETEERS

NOT MORE THAN HALF-AN-HOUR

"This is all I have," said the host.

"That will do," replied the cardinal. "Enter, gentlemen, and be good enough to wait for me. I shall not be more than half-an-hour."

And while the three musketeers entered the room, the cardinal went upstairs without a question like a man who knew his way about the house.

"Who can the cardinal be visiting?" was the question the musketeers asked one another, but as none of them could throw any light on the subject, Porthos called the host and asked for dice.

Porthos and Aramis sat down at the table and began to play, while Athos walked pensively up and down the room.

In so doing he passed and repassed a remnant of the pipe belonging to the dismantled stove.

HUSH!

The pipe passed into the room above, and every time he passed it he heard a murmur of words, which at length fixed his attention.

Athos went close to the pipe, and, distinguishing some words which aroused his curiosity, he made a sign to his friends to be silent. This was what he heard quite clearly:—

"Listen, Milady," he heard the cardinal's voice say, "the affair is important. Sit down, and let us talk it over."

"Milady!" murmured Athos.

"I am all attention, your Eminence," replied a female voice which sent a cold shiver down the musketeer's back.

"A small vessel with an English crew, whose captain is in my service, awaits you at the mouth of the Charente at the fort of La Pointe. He will set sail to-morrow morning."

"Then I must go there to-night, I suppose."

PRESIDENT ASKED TO INTERVENE

Unhappy Controversy Handicaps Congress Work

The Managing Committee of the Byculla District Congress Committee passed the following resolutions at its meeting on Saturday:—

1. This Committee views with great concern the harm done to the Congress in the City by what is known as Patel-Nariman controversy. This committee finding it difficult to carry on day-to-day work of the Congress in the Ward requests Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress to intervene and put an end to this unhappy controversy and save the Congress organisation in the city. This Committee authorises the President to forward the copy of this resolution to the B.P.C.C. and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

2. This Committee congratulates Hon. Dr. M. D. Gilder, who was returned to the Assembly from 'E' and 'F' Wards' constituency on his appointment as Minister for Public Health and Excise of the Bombay Government.

In pursuance of the Congress policy of "Prohibition" this Committee request the Hon. Minister to be pleased to introduce legislative measures for closing down liquor and toddy shops within a reasonable period.

As a first measure towards this objective this Committee requests the Hon. Minister to pass orders to the Excise officials immediately to put effective check on the adulteration of injurious chemical drugs with toddy. If that is done, this Committee confidently feels that many of the booths will be compelled to close their business finding difficult to carry on with the honest methods as these often fail to bring out any substantial profit.

LIFT BAN AT ONCE

3. This committee requests the Hon. Minister Mr. K. M. Munshi, Minister for law and order to lift immediately the ban on the Bharat Seva Mandal in 'E' Ward and order the restoration of the articles confiscated during the civil disobedience movement.

Another resolution appointed Mr. A. J. Lobo as the Organising Secretary of the forthcoming political Conference in the Ward in place of Mr. Tripati, who is unable to attend owing to his illness.

By another resolution the Committee appeals to the residents of the Ward to forward their genuine grievances to the Secretaries of the Ward, which after due consideration, will be forwarded to the authorities for redress.

The Committee also decided to call the meeting of the merchants on August 1, to form the Reception Comittee of the forthcoming Political Conference in the Ward.

CALCUTTA 'VARSITY MEDICAL DEGREES

British G. M. C. Recognition For Registration

SIMLA, July 26.

A press-note says that the General Medical Council of Great Britain have recognised for registration the medical qualifications of the Calcutta University granted on or after October 16, 1936, the date on which the medical inspectors of the Medical Council of India complete the re-inspection of the Carmichael Medical College and Hospital, and declared that the facilities provided by the College might be considered adequate.

Consequent on the separation of Burma, the Executive Committee of the General Medical Council have been advised that any application for the recognition of diplomas granted by the Rangoon University should in future form the subject of direct communication between the authorities of the University and the General Medical Council. It is understood that the General Medical Council are taking steps to invite the attention of the authorities of the Rangoon University to the appropriate procedure.—United Press.

Merchant Robbed Of Gold Bars

DACCA, July 26.

A sensational highway robbery, involving a loss of about Rs 14,000, was committed here yesterday. It is reported Abani Poddar, a merchant, was proceeding along the road in the evening, when four youths on two by-cycles approached his carriage. Two of them jumped on it and forced Poddar to deliver the gold bars weighing 400 tolas he had with him and decamped with the booty.

Two of the youths were chased and arrested by some passers-by, while the other two youths fled away with the booty.—United Press.

LUCKNOW: Three undertrial prisoners who escaped from the prison van while being escorted from the court to the jail in Lucknow last week have not been traced yet. Police are keeping keen vigil.

PASSING SHOW
CIGARETTES
If you feel nervy or run down—it's a sure sign you should change to smoking Passing Show. Their extra soothing quality is simply great for tired nerves. Smoke them and notice how your health benefits.
2½ ANNAS FOR TEN
One cigarette for a pice.
PASSING SHOW CIGARETTES
"I never feel nervy now!"
GOLDEN IN COLOUR
GOLDEN IN QUALITY
PS/21.

Fields and Factories

LEAVE FOR WORKERS

Procedure In Bombay Mills

(Through the Millowners' Association)

The operatives employed in Bombay Mills may be roughly divided into three sections:

(a) those who have been born and brought up in Bombay and live permanently in Bombay City and have little or no contact with their ancestral villages;

(b) those whose permanent homes are located in Maharashtra and the Konkan and who have only a semi-permanent abode or lodging in Bombay; and

(c) Pardeshis or Bhayyas whose permanent homes are located in distant centres like the United Provinces and whose wives and families usually live in those distant centres.

In the case of the first named class of workers, experience has shown that they take leave fairly frequently for comparatively short periods of a few days up two or three weeks. The second class of operatives take leave slightly less frequently, but usually require a month to six weeks' holiday every year or every other year. The Bhayyas and Pardeshis take leave far less frequently, but usually require two to three month's holiday at a time. The Millowners' Association, bearing in mind the recommendations of the Whitley Commission, have devised a leave procedure under which the reasonable requirements of workers can be met. Under this system, any worker going on authorized leave is enabled to retain a lien on his appointment during the period of his leave and is reinstated in his old post provided he returns in time. When a man goes on authorised leave, he is given a printed slip bearing his name and giving particulars as to the length of leave granted. Until 1935, the system was somewhat defective owing to the fact that the actual leave pass served a variety of purposes, one form being used for leave, discharges and dismissals. The result was that an illiterate worker did not usually know whether he had been given a leave pass or a discharge pass, and unless exceptional care was exercised by mill managements, there were possibilities of injustice being done. The position has been remedied by the adoption of a suggestion made by the Government Labour Officer that different coloured passes should be given to men going on leave and men discharged, suspended or dismissed. The leave pass is now printed on white paper and the discharge pass on pink paper with the result that even an illiterate worker at once realises whether he has been given the correct pass.

NEW ARRANGEMENT

Last year, a further reform was introduced in the leave procedure and this reform was incorporated in the Standing Orders as revised to meet the requirements of the Payment of Wages Act. Under this arrangement, non-urgent leave for short periods may be given at any time, but where long leave of a non-urgent character is required, the workman is required to give notice to the management two or three days in advance, such notices from the workers being received only on specified days each week. This enables the management to decide from an examination of the workers previous leave records whether the worker is entitled to leave and also enables satisfactory arrangements to be made regarding the worker's leave pay and the engagement of a substitute to act for him. In urgent cases, managers have been given full discretion to grant leave with the formality of previous notice.

Another innovation in the leave procedure permits the manager of a mill to grant leave in excess of two months' time. Under the old Standing Orders, the manager could only give leave up to two months at any one time, and where long leave was required, an extension had to be wired or written for to ensure reinstatement on return. This new procedure was really designed for the benefit of upcountry Bhayyas and Pardeshis, who, as stated in an earlier paragraph, only take leave once in three or four years but often require more than two months' holiday. This innovation has worked well and has removed any cause for complaint which previously existed.

JOBBERS HAVE NO AUTHORITY

Although the Standing Orders provide for the grant of leave

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6.)

INDIA AND I. L. O.

Joshi And Erulkar Re-Elected To Governing Body

The 23rd session of the International Labour Conference opened at Geneva on 3rd June and ended on 23rd June under the presidentship of Mr. Sean Lemass, Minister for Industry and Commerce in the Irish Free State. The number of countries represented, the composition of their delegations and the active participation in its work of several Ministers responsible for social welfare in their own countries have shown, once again, the authority and universality of the I.L.O. The Government of India was represented at the Conference by Sir Firoz Khan Noon and Sir Frank Noyce, Indian employers by Sir Hormusji P. Mody, and Indian workers by Mr S. C. Sen.

The adoption by this year's session of a Draft Convention providing for a 40-hour week in the textile industry marks a notable advance from the state of stalemate previously reached on this issue. The textile industry, extending as it does to a wide range of countries and providing employment to about 16 million persons, including a considerable number of women and children, is among the world's major industries, and the present Convention, besides helping to register a real advance in the campaign for reduction of hours, affords substantial relief to an industry in which international competition has become very keen.

On the remaining four items on the agenda, three Draft Conventions and a number of Recommendations were adopted. Two of these Conventions effected revisions in existing Conventions dealing with the minimum age of admission to industrial and non-industrial employment respectively, the principal change being raising of the age of admission from 14 to 15 years. It may be recalled that in 1936 the I.L. Conference effected a similar revision in regard to the Convention regulating employment at sea. The raising of the minimum age for employment in industrial and non-industrial occupations, as also for employment at sea, serves a double purpose: on the one hand, it will contribute materially to the development of the education of children, and on the other, it is bound to ease the strain of unemployment conditions among young persons.

PROVISIONS FOR INDIA.

Both the minimum age Conventions contain special provisions for India. In respect of industrial employment, it is provided that in factories working with power and employing over ten persons children under the age of 12 shall not be employed, that in railways, docks and quays children under 13 shall not be employed, that children under 15 years shall not be employed in mines and quarries and in occupations classed as dangerous or unhealthy, and that, unless medically certified as fit, children between 12 and 17 shall not be allowed to work in factories, and children between 15 and 17 in mines. In respect of non-industrial employment, it is provided that in India children under 13 shall not be employed in shops, offices, hotels, restaurants, and in public places of entertainment, but that, in the interests of art and education, national regulations may exempt individual child artistes appearing on the stage or in films. It is also stipulated that in any occupation classed by competent authority as dangerous to life, health or morals no person under 17 can be employed.

BURMA AND I. L. O.

The Conference also adopted a number of resolutions, some of which are of special interest to India. One of them submitted by Mr. S. C. Sen, Indian workers' delegate, invited the Governing Body to take appropriate steps to ensure the continuation of effective Burmese collaboration with the I.L.O. even after its separation from India; another, also sponsored by Mr. Sen, requested the I.L.O. to study in consultation with the Committee of Experts on Native Labour, further aspects of the problems of indigenous workers, more particularly in respect of wages, housing, rations and protection of health, with a view to their consideration by a future session of the I. L. Conference. A third resolution submitted jointly by the workers' delegates of Japan, China and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5.)

AGRICULTURE IN INDIA

Good Work Claimed To Have Been Done By I. C. A. R.

India has made some advance in the development of agricultural and animal husbandry research during the last few years, according to the Annual Report (published recently) of the Imperial Council of Agriculture Research for 1936-37. The value of this report is greatly enhanced by its early appearance.

Research schemes financed by the Council occupy a considerable part of the report. There is also much information regarding other lines of action. An outstanding feature of the year was the scientific stock-taking of the Council's research activities carried out by Sir John Russel, Director of the Rothamsted Experiment Station and Mr. N. C. Wright, Director of the Hannah Dairy Research Institute, whose reports are expected some time in August. The Council arranged for the representation of India by competent scientists at the Sixth World Poultry Congress held at Leipzig and Berlin and the Fourth International Locust Conference held at Cairo.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

An important event in the year was the meeting of the Animal Husbandry Wing of the Board of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry in Madras in December 1936. Out of this arose important recommendations regarding improvement in fodder and grazing which are likely to result in the establishment of Central and Provincial Fodder and Grazing Committees. The Central Committee will be a Sub-Committee of the Imperial Council of Agriculture Research charged with the task of co-ordinating the work of the provincial committees.

Under Marketing activities one important event was the passing of the Agricultural Produce, Grading and Marketing Act, 1937, which empowers the Governor-General-in-Council to make rules for fixing grades, defining quality, etc. A National Mark with the word "Agmark" inserted on a map of India is now in use in accordance with rules in six provinces and one of the major States. The first marketing survey (that on wheat) has just been published.

RESEARCH

Turning to research, it is only possible to pick out a few items here and there in a mass of exceedingly useful work. Rice is a most important crop in India and a chain of research stations subsidized by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research deals with the many aspects of its breeding and cultivation. In the United Provinces, a striking success has been the production of a hybrid which combine high quality with the possession of a protecting leaf over the ear which defends the grain against damage by the Rice Bug. In Bengal, a cross between a selected heavy-yielding Bengal strain and a foreign variety known as Blue Rose, has given progeny from which it is hoped to select a variety suitable for foreign markets. The Council also subsidizes a chain of sugarcane research stations. The work there done has given more exact knowledge regarding types of sugarcane suitable for particular areas, increase of yield, maintenance of juice purity and the combating of diseases. An extensive scheme dealing with insect pests of sugarcane in all provinces is under way and is being increased and intensified, particularly with respect to the finding of parasites to kill the insect pests. The manner in which wheat rust is carried over from year to year in India and how the spores are transferred from place to place has for some years been one of the important researches financed by the Council. It is hoped shortly to publish the full data. The breeding of rust-resistant wheats has been going on for some time in certain provinces in India and the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research is now financing a Central scheme at Simla and Pusa to make the best use of the results obtained by the rust research.

FRUIT-GROWING

The well-known phenomenon of the heavy fruiting of the mango only in alternative years is being specially examined at the Sabour Fruit Experiment Station in Bihar. At Chaubattia in the United Provinces, the work deals mainly with hill fruits and particularly with problems of propagation, pruning and insect-pests, while in Central Provinces, a scheme specially dealing with the well-known "Santra" orange has been started in the year under report. Cold storage of fruit has continued to be dealt with at the Ganeshkhind Fruit Experiment Station at Poona and an important advance has been the extension of this work to gas storage of fruit and vegetables. A special officer was sent by the Imperial Council to Cambridge for necessary training in the technique of gas storage and he has also returned to take up his work. Cold storage on a large scale has also been initiated by the Defence Department in certain Military Stations in Northern India. As the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research is interested in improved transport and storage of agricultural produce, it was decided that its services should be utilised in the organisation of further research into the best methods of refrigeration both on store and in transport. The Government of India undertook to place the Council in funds up to about Rs. one lakh for this purpose.

It has been decided to attempt under the auspices of the Council the growing of a new crop in India, viz., Pyrethrum, so important a source of insecticidal material.

The important work of watching the areas likely to be responsible for a locust invasion has been continued and it looks as if this activity might prove its great usefulness just now when there are some signs of recrudescence of locust-swarming in countries not far off from India.

BARODA.—The Baroda Chamber of Commerce at its meeting yesterday passed a resolution urging the Baroda Government to remove the present disabilities of Insurance companies incorporated in the State and take necessary steps for getting equal rights for them for working in British India.

ECHO OF 'SIYASAT' SECURITY CASE

Orders On Anarkali Press Proprietor's Application

LAHORE, July 26.

The additional District Magistrate pronounced orders to-day on the application of the proprietor the Anarkali Printing Press against the locking of the entire press on the ground that a machine belonging to "Siyasat" was being used for printing purposes in that press, holding that a security having demanded from "Siyasat" Press, this machine could not be used until the demanded security was deposited.

The Court ordered that, the "Siyasat" machine having been forfeited by the Local Government under Section 12 of the Indian Press Emergecy Powers Act for printing material on it, in spite of the demand of security the Court had no jurisdiction to interfere in the orders of the Local Government.

As regards the premises and the machines of the Anarkali Press, the Court ordered that they should not be locked and the machines should be released.—United Press.

IT'S ECONOMIC NATIONALISM

We Must Discover Mineral Springs In India, Says Subhas

LAHORE, (By Mail).

"I hope that under Swaraj our own mineral-spring health resorts and watering places will come into their own and be developed on therapeutic lines—in which case we may not have to go abroad to pick up health at foreign Spa's", says Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose writing from Dalhousie to a friend who had enquired the improvement in his health at Dalhousie, and asked whether, as his continental advisers had suggested to him, it was his idea to complete his cure with a second visit to place like Badgastein in Austria.

Mr. Bose says: "Perhaps there are useful mineral springs and Spa's in India also, but little is known about their exact utility in particular cases. European Spa's, however, are scientifically developed and there is no doubt that, apart from the question of expense a visit to them is bound to be beneficial to health.

"I was at first sceptical about these bath-places in Europe", continues Mr. Bose. "But I found from experience that the waters of Badgastein (Austria) are highly radio-active and, used as baths, have an excellent tonic effect upon the system. Large numbers of people spend their annual holiday at these bath-places. Each one has his own favourite resort—Karlsbaad or Badgastein, Aix-les-Baines or Vochy. At Badgastein you will find people from all parts of the world. It is not easy for us, living here in India, to go over there once every year or once in two years, but, if we could, we should benefit greatly so far as health is concerned".

"Though places like Badagastein in Austria and Karlsbaad in Czechoslovakia have an international reputation, I found that several countries were trying to discover their own bath-places and to develop them. This is one of the forms of economic nationalism. In Germany, for instance, people are not allowed to go abroad to visit foreign both-places. They say that Bad Mergentheim is as good as Karlsbaad and they call it the German Karlsbaad, though non-Germans who will not accept all that German propagandists may say.

In India there are places like Rajgir (Bihar) and Bhubaneshwar (near Puri) where springs exist. I once visited a sulphur spring not far from Karachi. In a village near Dalhousie there are two or three springs the waters of which would be worth examining. Probably there are beneficial springs all along the Himalayas. One would like to see them developed and made use of for treatment and cure".—A. P

ALKALIZE with "Alka-Seltzer"

So you have days when you feel sick and all out of sorts — days when you feel sluggish, run-down, weary — days when petty things irritate and you are sour and sarcastic?

Watch out! The chances are your trouble is EXCESS ACIDITY! It is the cause of ninety per cent of everyday ailments, common aches and pains. When there is an accumulation of EXCESS ACID in the system, look out for trouble. You may suffer with Sour Stomach, Acid Indigestion, Gas on the Stomach, Heartburn, Headaches, Colds, Neuralgia or Rheumatic pains. You become tired out, run-down, dull, and depressed. All these common ills are the result of excess acidity. When such a condition exists, here is the quickest and best way to get relief and correct the cause of your trouble.

Alkalize with ALKA-SELTZER — the marvelous new Effervescent, Anti-Acid tablets which give you double relief.

One or two tablets in a glass of water make a sparkling alkaline drink. It sweetens the stomach, relieves the pain, and corrects the excess acid condition that causes your discomfort. A drink of ALKA-SELTZER is delightful — it refreshes you. Contains no harmful ingredients. It is NOT a laxative. It quickly picks you up and makes you feel your happy, healthy self again. Try it today. It is guaranteed to give complete satisfaction.

At all Chemists in two convenient sizes Try it to-day.

If unobtainable at your Chemist's send Rs. 1|11|0 for large size, or 13 annas for small size, with your Chemist's name, to DODGE AND SEYMOUR, LTD., 3, Wittet Road, Bombay.
Sole Representatives for India, Burma and Ceylon:—
DODGE & SEYMOUR, LTD., 3, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 27 POINTS DOWN

Silver And Base Metals Better But Wheat Easy

BOMBAY, July 26

On Monday cross rates ruled easy.

NEW YORK COTTON WEAK

New York cotton was week on local and foreign liquidation.

SILVER FIRM

London gold was easy but silver was firm.

WHEAT EASY

Wheat was easy in sympathy with bearish foreign cables. Base metals and Jute ruled steadier.

SECURITIES STEADY

The London Stock Exchange was steadier on scattered support. Giltedged securities kept steady on improved demand although business was small.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1937

New York, July 26

Previous closing	11.22
To-day's opening	11.15
Difference	—07
To-day's closing	10.95
Difference	—27

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 26

Previous closing	6.16
To-day's opening	6.25
Difference	+09
To-day's closing	6.17
Difference	+.01

BROACH EXPECTATION

Juuly August	Rs. 196
New April May	Rs. 206

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, July 26

Cotton continued to be subjected to sporadic liquidation with little support appearing in the absence of any stimulating news although the market appears fundamentally healthy after recent liquidation.

Trading in October commenced at 11.15 i.e. 7 points lower than previous closing prices declined on lower Liverpool cables and local and foreign selling with liquidation while renewed selling and liquidation pushed back the price to 10.76 with a somewhat uncertain tendency.

New York cotton finally closed at 10.95 with a decline of 27 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 26

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (11.20/11.18) 11.15/11.13
October (11.14/11.11) 11.04/11.03
December (11.14/11.13) 11.06/11.05

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 26
12-30 p.m.

American July (6.15) 6.20
American October (6.16) 6.21
Egyptian July (9.20) 9.20
Egyptian August (9.20) 9.20

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, July 26

Broach cotton for April May delivery moved between Rs. 208-12 and Rs. 205-12. The closing rate at 9-30 p.m. was Rs. 206 1/2

LONDON MARKETS

London, July 26

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-2 1/4) 1-2 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-4 1/2) 1-4 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-2 1/4) 1-2 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-7 1/2) 1-7 1/2

JUTE

New York July August (£21 5/8 value) £21 3/4 buyers
Dunlop August (£23 3/4 sellers) £23 1/2 sellers
Lightning August (£22 1/4 sellers) £22 1/2 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (8 13/16 buyers) 8 7/8 value
Forward July September (8 15/16 paid and buyers) 9 1/16 paid and value

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay July August (£14 5/8 sellers) £14 5/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta July August (£15 1/4 sellers) £15 1/4 sellers
Linseed La Plata July August (£13 3/8 sellers) £13 3/8 sellers.
Groundnuts Coromandal August (£15 7/16 sellers) £15 7/16 sellers.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 26

Liverpool wheat opened easy with October at 111 7/8 and December 111 1/2. Prices declined on scattered liquidation and selling following lower north American cables and bearish crop estimates with the absence of outside interest having a depressing influence.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 26

Chicago wheat opened quiet with July at 1.19 1/2. Prices declined on bearish crop estimates and lack of outside mand with the price declining to 1.18 1/8.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Delivery Sept. 1937.

Bombay, July 26

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 11-0 a.m.	8 4 0
Rates at 12-0 noon	8 4 0
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	payment
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	8 3 6

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

T. T NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, July 26

Previous closing	4.97
To-day's opening	4.97 13/16
To-day's closing	4.97 7/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, July 26

Previous closing	4.96.72
To-day's opening	4.97.05
To-day's closing	4.97.97

FRANC RATE

London, July 26

Previous closing	133.12
To-day's opening	133.00
To-day's closing	132.96

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 26

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.97.05 and then improved to 4.97.30 on scattered buying with the rate eventually improving to 4.98.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 4.97.97.

Franc opened at 133.00 but later eased to 133.15 on some selling.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 132.96..

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (10.080) 10.045
New York on Bombay (37.60) 37.54
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 1/4) 0.93 1/8
London on Milan (94.41) 94.54
London on Shanghai (1-2 1/4) 1-2 1/4
London on Kobe (1-1 31/32) 1-1 31/32

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.
4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£262 1/2 buyers £263 sellers. Easy) £264 1/2 buyers £265 sellers. Steady.
Lead (£23 1/4 sellers. Steady) £23 3/8 sellers. £23 7/16 sellers. Steady
Electrolytic Copper (£63 1/4 to £64 1/2) £63 1/4 to £64 1/2
Glasgow Iron sh. (107-0) 107-0

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, July 26

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"India and speculators bought. China sold. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, July 26

Spot	(20d.)	20 1/16d.
Forward	(20d.)	20 1/8d.

LONDON GOLD

London, July 26

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-0-0 1/2) £6-19-9

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, July 26

Liverpool wheat July closed at 113 as against the previous closing 114 7/8.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Liverpool, July 26

Wheat September	5 8 6
Wheat January	5 13 0
Wheat May	5 6 3
Linseed September	8 3 6
Linseed May	8 2 6

The tone was quiet.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, July 26

Silver Ready	51 15 0
Silver 1st settlement Ashad	51 15 0
Silver 2nd settlement Shravan	52 1 0
Silver 3rd settlement Bhaderwa	52 3 0
Gold ready	34 9 0
Gold 1st settlement Ashad	34 9 0
Gold 2nd settlement Shravan	34 7 6
Gold 3rd settlement Bhaderva	34 5 6
Sovereign	21 14 0

3½ P. C. GOVT PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, July 26

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper was quoted Rs. 95-15 at 2 p.m. The closing quotation at 5 p.m. was Rs. 96-2-0. The market was steady.

Fluctuations during the sessions were as follows:—

	Rs. a. p.
Opening	95 15 0
Highest	96 2 0
Lowest	95 14 6
Closing	96 2 0

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, July 26

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £90 3/4 as against the previous closing at the same rate.

INDIAN LOANS

London, July 26
2-30 p.m

3 per cent Indian Loan (£97) £97 1/4
3 per cent Indian Loan (£90 3/4) £91
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (1950-55) (£111 1/2) £111 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£114) £114
4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£107 1/8) £106 3/4
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£111) £111
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£101 1/2) £101 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

3 per cent Australian Loan 1945-70 (£106 1/2) £106 1/2

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£74 5/8) £74 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£100) £100
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£105 3/4) £105 3/4
5 per cent Funding Loan (£110 1/8) £110 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£100) £100
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£108 3/4) £108 7/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 26
2-30 p.m.

General business was less active but the general tone was steady to firm. Giltedgeds and Indian loans displayed increased buying interest, otherwise markets generally were quietly steady.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (135-0) 137-6
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (65-7 1/2) 66-3
Hydro Electric (£8 7/8) £9 3/8
Musical Industries (20-6) 20-6
Princhin Johnson (42-7 1/2) 42-7 1/2
Imperial Chemical (37-6) 37-6
Woolsworth Ordinary (73-6) 73-10 1/2
Realisation 1950 (£97) £97
Dunlop Rubber (34-3) 34-3
Unilever Ordinary (40-0) 40-3
Ford Motors (25-7 1/2) 25-7 1/2
Cable Wireless New Ordinary (£79 1/2) £81 3/4
British American Tobacco (125-0) 125-0
Carreas A (£8 1/2) £8 1/2
Imperial Tobacco Ordinaryy (149-4 1/2) 148-9
P and O S N Company Deferred (32-10 1/2) 34-1 1/2
Distillers (109-7 1/2) 112-0
Bredford Dyer (£7 5/8) £7 5/8
British Celanese (£7) £7
J and P Coates Ordinary (46-1 1/2) 45-4 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary (51-4 1/2) 51-4 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (9-4 1/2) 9-4 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (29-1 1/2) 29-1 1/2
Inter Nickels (65-3) 65-3
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (76-3) 77-6
Tata Steel Preference (£104 1/2) £104 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (20-0) 20-0
Donaro Tea (46-3) 46-3
Empire of India (32-6) 32-6

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (38-3) 38-3
Gula Kelampong (41-3) 40-0
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (37-0) 37-0

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£9) £9

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (55-0) 55-0
Burma Corporation (18-0) 18-0
Rio Tintos (£20 1/4) £20 3/4
East Rand Proprietors (56-10 1/2) 57-6
Rand Mines (£6 5/8) £6 5/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£12 3/8) £12 5/8
Association Portland Cements (90-0) 90-7 1/2
Trinidad Leaseholds (132-6) 132-6
Sub Nigel (£8 7/8) £8 7/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (29-4 1/2) 30-0
Union Corporation (£7 5/8) £8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (£53 3/4) £53 3/4
Anglo Iranian (87-5) 87-6
Burma Oil (127-6) 127-6
Musical Eagle (17-1 1/2) 17-1 1/2
Shell Transport (109-4 1/2) 109-4 1/2
Royal Dutch (£46 1/8) £46 1/4

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£65 3/4) £66 1/4
L and E Ordinary (£34 5/8) £34 5/8
L N E R Defd (£5 3/8) £5 3/8
Southern Paris 5 pper cent (£23 1/4) £23 1/4
London Paris 5 per cent (£125 1/2) £125 1/2
London Transport 'C' Stock (£81 1/2) £82

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 26

To-day's opening rates were as follows;—

General Motors (dol 56 3/8) dol 57
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 57 1/8) dol 57 3/8
U S Steel Common (dcl 116 7/8) dol 118 1/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 136 1/4) dol 136

SHARP REACTION IN FAR EASTERN BONDS

Wall Street Firm

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, July 26

On the Stock Exchange, besides causing a sharp reaction in far eastern bonds, less satisfactory advices regarding the Sino-Japanese situation resulted in some hesitancy in the markets generally with the notable exception of Kaffirs and base metals the former meeting with good demand on local and Paris account.

Among commodities wheat eased on bearish crop estimates. Dollar eased on active Japanese selling.

Wall Street opened firm.

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

Karachi, July 26

To-day's closing quotations:—

Sind cotton January	19	9 0
Punjab January	17	4 0
Desi American January	23	1 0
Tone: Steady.		
Wheat July	30	4 0
September	30	12 6
October	31	3 6
Tone Dull.		
Gram July	23	1 0
September	23	3 6
October	23	3 6
Toria July	43	11 0
September	43	15 0
November	44	8 3
Cottonseed July	14	13 0
September	15	6 0
January	16	13 9

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Indian Iron And Steels Steady

CALCUTTA, July 26

Jutes ruled steady and moderate business was put through. In coals the undertone continued fully steady, but the business reported was rather limited. Teas were rather dull. In miscellaneous, Indian Iron and Steels and other speculative stocks ruled quiet but steady. Government securities were better. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities: Three and a half per cent G P 96/2; four per cent loan 1960/70 111/10 small lot.

Banks: Imperial fully paid 1513 small lots; do conty 373 ex div; Reserve 126.

Railway: Howrah Shekhala Lt 80.

Coals: Baraboni annas six; Bengal 316; Bokaro and Ramgur 18/6; Borrea ordy 15/4; Burrakur pref 129; East Indian 21/10 cum div; Equitable 35; Ghusik and Muslia 4/5; Jainty Central 1/4; Kalapahari 15/4; New Manbhoom 36/14 small lot; New Beerbhoom 15/10; Pench Valley 38/8; Parasea 1/13; Samla Colliery 2/10 small lot; Satpukuri and Asansol 1/2; South Karanpura 7/7; Singaran B 1/6; Talcher 2/2

Jutes: Albion ordy 205 small lot; Alliance 225; Anglo-India 352; Auckland 176; Budge Budge 265; Clive ordy 25/8; Birla ordy 19; Howrah 52/8; Kardah 377; Kinnison 555 small lot; Kamarhatty 526; Lawrence ordy 380 small lots; do pref 123; Lansdowne 170; Lothian 210; Mahabir Jute 102; Nuddea 45/4; Presidency 4/1; Reliance 65/8.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 11/15; Indian Copper 3/5; Rhodesia Copper 2/13; Dalmia Cement ordy 1/5 premium; do defd 3/2; Dacca Electric 22; Patna Electric 18/4; Upper Ganges Electric 10/4; British Building and Iron 9; Burn and Co ordy 298; Indian Galvanizing 19/4; Indian Steel and Wire Products ordy 744; Indian Iron and Steel 50/12, do rights 51/1; Steel Corpn ordy 9/4; do pref 91/8; Associated Hotels ordy 3/10; Bararee Coke 17/4; British India Corporation ordy 4/2; Indian Malleable Castings ordy 5/4; do defd 1/15; British Burma Petrol 6; Humayan Property defd 1/7; Indian General Navigation ordy 121 small lot.

Sugars: Carew and Company 17; Balrampore 12/6; Dyer Meakin Breweries 47/4; Mahaswastika 101/8; Gungaram Tea 317.

Debentures: Six per cent 1935/45 Humayan Property 107/8; five per cent 1916/45 India General Navigation 107, seven per cent Mahabir Jute 102/8; seven per cent Mahaswastika Sugar 101/8. —A. P.

Okha Port News

BOMBAY, July 26.

The Port Officer, Okha Port, wires under date July 26:

S.S. Bahadur of Messrs Asiatic Steam Navigation Company arrived on the 20th instant and discharged 127 tons of rice from Rangoon. She loaded 75 bales of cotton yarn and 11 bales of cotton piece-goods for Rangoon and left the same day.—A. P.

GAUBA'S PLEA FOR TRANSFER OF CASE

LAHORE, July 25.

The hearing of the application of Mr. K. L Gauba seeking the transfer of his case from the Court of the Special Sessions Judge, was resumed yesterday before the vacation bench of the Lahore High Court, consisting of Justice Mr. Jallal and Justice Mr. Bhide.

The Advocate-General stated that almost the entire prosecution evidence had been recorded in the case and it would hardly take three or four days more. On a question by the Court, the Advocate-General admitted that the case for the prosecution was that Mr. K. L. Gauba was a partner in Messrs. Harkishan Lal and Sons.

Having regard to the statement of the Advocate-General, Their Lordships ordered that the learned Sessions Judge should record the entire prosecution evidence and stay further proceedings from that day. It was further directed that this application would come up before their Lordships for further consideration on August 17, 1937, and on that day, the records of the case should be produced before the Court.—United Press.

HUNGARIAN NEW CROPS

The following report regarding the new crops of Hungary is received from Messrs. Leopold Reitzer and Co:—

June 25 (By Mail).

ONION AND GARLIC.

In the Mako Region onion and garlic-helds have grown luxuriantly green and the zealous army of gardeners cover stooping between the dense rows of plants, to rid the fields even of the smallest weeds with their tiny hand-scrapers. It has been generally stated that this year bigger territories are planted with onions and garlic, than last season. The crop prospects are very good for the time being, as the weather has been all favourable. If there would occu no drawback we may expect a large crop in both kinds. Exports will probably be started about the end of this month.

PEAS.

Vegetation started rather late, owing to the long lasting rainfalls. On the other hand, in consequence of the heat which had suddenly set in, the plants had blossomed earlier than the development of stalks terminated. Thus the pods will be inferior to the normal and a poorer than average crop may be expected. If weather continues favourable now, harvesting of the pea crop might start about the beginning of July. Exports of green peas can be expected for the first fortnight of July, those of Victorias yellow only later.

LENTILS.

Crop reports are very favourable. Pods have well developed and thus good quality can be expected. In case of suitable weather shipments could be made as early as the second fortnight of August.

POPPY SEEDS.

Areas are somewhat larger than that had been planted last season. Blowing will set in about the end of next week. Crop can be expected to be ready for harvesting about the end of August.

MUSTARD SEEDS.

Hungarian crop prospects are poor. No considerable exports to be expected. In this country yellow mustard seeds are produced exclusively, and that in a high grade quality, equalling the best Dutch, or the large grain Danish kinds. Hungarian yellow mustard has a purity degree of 97/98 per cent and thus answers even the highest requirements. Shipments can be made in August.

PUMPKIN AND SUNFLOWER SEEDS

No crop estimates are available yet, as the ripening of these seeds might be expected for October only. Last year's stocks have been disposed of.

HUNGARIAN CRIMSON CLOVER

Is the first harvested among all clover crops in the world. Shipments will be made as early as next month. Crop prospects are favourable.

POTATOES.

Hungary produces highest grade potatoes. Hungarian potatoes are free from any contagious disease. There was no case of potato-cancer in Hungary for decades.

Ell: handsome, regularly formed, oval shaped, white peel, white flesh, potatoes of exquisite taste. Easily boiled.

Gul-Baba: Oblong, slim, handsome, pink, peel, white flesh, potatoes of exquisite taste. Easily boiled.

TRAGIC END OF FAMILY OF FIVE

MADRAS, July 26.

A whole family of five met with a tragic end at Munnar, according to a report quoted by the Alwaye correspondent of "The Hindu."

It would appear that an employee of Aruvikad Estate, named Varadarajulu Naidu and his family were sleeping in a closed room with fuel burning to make the room warm. The next morning all were found dead.—A. P.

BRITISH POLICY IN SPANISH CIVIL WAR

(Continued from Page 6.)

suit. It is declared to be a policy of retreat which is responsible for the destruction of the League of Nations. It has failed to placate and isolate Germany out of the Fascist 'bloc', while Mussolini just now orders back his journalists to London with a spectacular gain of satisfaction. It is a 'beau geste' for a dictator of his special histrionic gifts. But does it affect the real and larger issue that constitutes the major preoccupation of British foreign policy?

(Continued from column 7.)

fluid; 50 bales unread newspapers; 80 packages milk powder; 335 cases boot polish; 25 cases film; 51 cases gripe water; 100 cases wincarniis; 25 cases fruit salt; 39 drums lubricating oil; 103 pieces c i boxes; 110 cases cigarettes; 95 cases cement water proofing powder; 26 cases toilet soap; 40 cases tacks; 36 cases agarol; 33 cases batteries; 210 cases sausages; 73 cases vinegar; 359 cases whisky; 540 cases confectionery; 94 cases boric acid; 180 packages borax; 134 drums grease; 40 drums tobacco casing; 46 drums printing ink.

From Gothenburg: 50 cases machy parts; 20 cases elect machinery.

From Aden: 200 bundles chora.

From Charente: 43 cases brandy.

From Amsterdam: 120 bags farina; 1500 cases beer.

From Middlesbrough: 58 bags iron gris.

From Dunkirk: 400 cases lamp starch crescent.

From New York: 21 cases cinema film photo material etc.

From Limasol: 295 bags almonds.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

Bombay, July 26

Killick Nixon and Company's ss City of Derby of 4190 reg tons, Captain J A Morden arrived on 25th instant from Liverpool via Portsaid with general cargo.

Scindia Steam Nvg Company's ss Jalapadma of 2326 reg tons, Captain J P Bhandara arrived on 25th instant from Rangoon via Galle, Colombo, Cochin, Calicut, Marmagoa with rice and general cargo.

P and O S N Company's ss Jeypore of 3209 reg tons, Captain R B Beck arrived on 25th instant from Basra with cargo of scrap iron.

Graham's Trading Company's ss Darcolm of 2603 reg tons, Captain A W Skelley arrived from Newport via Alexandria and Suez Canal in water ballast.

B I S N Company's ss Nagina of 4090 reg tons, Captain P G Hencock arrived from Middlesbrough via Cardiff, Barry, Portsaid and Suez with cargo of coal.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 26-7-37.

S S City of Derby (K N) for Navlakhi and Karachi.

S S Taijin Maru (O S K) for China Japan Ports via Karachi and Penang.

Vessels In Docks

Bombay, July 24.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

1 C/Eastbourne 3509 Calcutta 26-7 F F Campbell
2 City of Derby 4190 Karachi 28-7 K Nixon
3 Kidderpore 3263 Karachi N F M M
5 Toyama Maru 4386 Karachi 30-7 N Y Kaisha.
6 Kybfels 4785 Karachi 28-7 L Edwards
7 Britannia 5281 Liverpool 31-7 Anchor Line Ld.
8 Jeypore 3209 Japan 29-7 M M
9 Reichenfels 4760 Karachi N F L E
10 Kolo 1154 Copenhagen 1-8 J Mackentosh
12 Cityy of Leicester 1994 Karachi 26-7 J Finlay
13 Hoegh Silverlight 3186 Colombo N F Volkart Bros.
14 Darcolm 2603 Portsaid for orders 5-8 Grahams Trading
17 Karanja 4646 Durban 4-8 M M

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Baroda 1888 P Gulf 28-7 M M
4 Vita 1955 Busra 29-7 M M
5 Hashemi 298 Karachi N F, S Hassum
6 Jalapadma 2326 N F, N F, Scindia S N

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Mooltan 12-8-37 P and O
Corfu 19-8-37 P and O
Strathaird 29-7-37 P and O
Rawalpindi 5-8-37 P and O
Chitral 26-8 P and O
Dalgoma 3-8-37 M M
Naldera 8-7-37 P and O

FROM LIVERPOOL

City of Derby 24-7-37 K Nixon

FROM TRIESTE

Cortellazzo 23-7-37 L Triestino

FROM OSLO

Ceylon 26-8-37 L Edwards

FROM SYDNEY

Strathnaver 31-7-37 P and O

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Tango Maru 30-7-37 N Y K
London Maru 24-8-37 O S K
Alipore 2-8-37 P and O
Ranchi 6-8-37 P and O
Celebes Maru 9-8-37 O S Kaisha
Yavebashi Maru 15-8-37 N Y Kaisha
Gunyo Maru 30-8-37 N Y Kaisha

FROM HAMBURG

Almkerk 5-8-37 L Edwards

FROM CALCUTTA

Jalganga 28-7-37 Scindia S N

FROM GENOA

Victoria 2-8-37 L Triestino

FROM NEW YORK

Ensley City 30-7-37 M M

FROM BASSEIN

Jalavihar 30-7-37 S S N Coy
Haresfield 2-8-37 M M

FROM JEDDAH

Alavi 27-7-37 Turner Morrison

FROM BASRA

Varela 31-7-37 M M
Barpeta 30-7-37 M M
Bankura 29-7-37 M M

FROM RANGOON

Howra 30-7-37 M M

FROM DURBAN

Karanja 24-7-37 M M

FROM KARACHI

Nirpura 27-7-37 M M
Trautenfels 30-7-37 L Edward

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Strathnaver 31-7-37 P and O
Nirpura 4-8-37 M M
Ranchi 7-8-37 P and O
Comorin 14-8-37 P and O
Kaiser-i-Hind 21-8-37 P and O
Cathey 28-8-36 P and O

FOR SYDNEY

Strathaird 29-7-37 P and O

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Marseilles 6-8-37 Killick Nixon
Britannia 31-7-37 Anchor Line

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Harrison 20-8-37 F F Campbell
City of East Bourne 24-7-37 F F Campbell
Pres Adanis 6-8-37 F F Campbell

FOR HAMBURG

Trautenfels 2-8-37 L Edwards

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Taijin Maru 8-8-37 O S Kaisha
Victoria 2-8-37 L Triestino
Toyama Maru 10-8-37 N Y Kaisha
Conte Verde 17-8-37 L Triestino
Borneo Maru 24-7-37 O S Kaisha
Cortellazzo 28-7-37 L Triestino

FOR RANGOON

Gazana 31-7-37 M M

FOR JEDDAH

Alavi 31-7-37 Turner Morrison

FOR BASRA

Baroda 28-7-37 M M
Vita 29-7-37 M M
Barpeta 4-8-37 M M
Varela 5-8-37 M M

FOR DURBAN

Karanja 4-8-37 M M
Takliwa 18-8-37 M M

FOR KARACHI

Reichenfels 3-8-37 L Edwards
Toyama Maru 29-7-37 N Y Kaisha

GENERAL LANDING DATES

Gazana 29-7-37
City of Leicester 23-7-37
Jalavura 24-7-37
Vita 24-7-37
Carthage (boats) 24-7-37
Netravati 24-7-37

EXPORTS

S S Nirpara for London: 930 bags massoor Ralli Bros; 2057 bags groundnut oil cake Ralli Bros; 434 pieces wood scantlings M/s McKenzies; 630 bags soapstone powder Shaw Wallace; 1000 bags massoor L Dhanji; 100 bales cotton waste clean B Karsondas; 169 cases bristles B Phillips and Hayley; 16 cases bristles D Abraham; 64 casks goat skins D Abraham; 275 drums castor oil Swastik Oil Mills; 1200 bags linseed oil cake Swastik Oil Mills; 675 bags g nut oil cake Swastik Oil Mills; 11 bales sheep skin tanned F Janmahomed; 11 bales sheep skin tanned M R Shaffi; 10 bales cowhides tanned A Gulamhussain; 22 bales cowhides tanned J J Rahimtoola.

For Antwerp: 220 bales cotton raw Bombay Co.

For Hull: 2800 bags castorseed R Dhanji; 200 bags soapstone powder Shaw Wallace; 355 bags mowrah meal Bombay Export-Import; 26 drums g nut oil Swastik Oil Mills

S S City of Eastbourne for New York: 94 bags gum B Jaffer.

S S Britannia for Liverpool: 50 bales cotton waste clean B Karsondas; 100 bales cotton waste Indian Produce Export; 175 bales cotton waste C Jairam; 675 bales groundnut oil cakes Suren Piras; 11 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 25 drums castor oil Swastik Oiil Mills.

For Marseilles: 28 bales cotton waste T Laxmidas; 200 bags gum A Abdulla.

For Manchester: 375 bales cotton raw Langley Co.

For New York: 38 bales cotton cuttings (new) Patel Co.

S S Kybfels for Hamburg: 55 bales cotton fly L O Vora.

For Rotterdam: 5333 bags gingelly seed The Oil Seed Trading.

For Antwerp: 17 bales cotton fly L O Vora.

For Peraous: 2400 bags linseed R Dhanji.

For Tallium: 50 bales hemp raw M Nissim.

S S Sirsa for Sydney: 35183 bags linseed Ralli Bros; 124 bags myrabollams P Mathradas; 172 bags kang grain F Gokalchand; 50 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Melbourne: 20 bales cotton raw N Rajaram; 28 bales goat hair Ralli Bros.

For Adelaide: 11728 bags linseed Ralli Bros; 14 bales cotton twiist waste B Uttamram; 12 bales cotton blankets Bombay Dyeing and Spg.

S S Darcolin for Hull: 675 bags g nut oil cake Tulsidas Potatbhai; 2800 bags groundnut oil cake H Rawji.

For Antwerp: 660 bales cotton raw S Karamshi; 110 bales cotton grey yarn A Virji.

S S Kidderpore for Osaka: 400 bales cotton raw Ralli iBros; 50 bales cotton raw Kotak.

For Kobe: 200 bales cotton raw K Devchand.

For Yokohama: 200 bales cotton raw Langley.

S S Toyama Maru for Kobe: 1000 bs cotton raw T M Kaisha; 200 bales cotton raw A Chunilal; 100 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha; 880 bales cotton raw Kotak.

For Moji: 100 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha.

For Osaka: 150 bales cotton raw Kotak.

S S Jeypore for Yokohama: 100 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros

For Osaka: 400 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 2000 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 500 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha; 100 bales cotton raw Kotak.

For Kobe: 1000 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 1500 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha; 200 bales cotton raw K Devchand; 200 bales cotton raw S Karamshi; 100 bales cotton raw A Clayton; 240 bales cotton raw G Dossa; 200 bales cotton raw Kotak.

S S Reichenfels for Rotterdam: 110 bales cotton raw Bombay Co.

For Hamburg: 600 tons manganese ore Cox and Kings.

For Pirasus: 2370 bags linseed R Ratilal.

IMPORTS

S S Caboto Agents L Triestino from Trieste: 133 cases glass bangles; 18 cases sewing cotton thread; 2511 bales paper; 117 cases iron screws; 92 cases enamelled ware; 125 bales cardboards; 70 D/Johns chemical compound; 462 cases elect machines; 27 cases bolts and nuts; 500 crezes tiles; 600 ipeces steel tyres; 30 cases elect batteries; 51 bales poster; 59 pieces carriage wagon axles; 60 bales chemical wood pulp; 80 bags bone glue; 240 crts building slabs; 730 cases nails; 69 bales raw wool.

From Venice: 34 cases meltons; 30 barrels white lead; 300 bags white verona dust; 48 bales waste spun silk yarn; 155 cases glass beads; 20 cases raw yarn.

From Fiume: 6188 pieces pine rough boards; 1777 bundles sealwood rough boards.

S S Queda Agents M Mackenzie from Calcutta: 300 bags rice; 180 bundles drugs; 50 bales gunny bags; 213 bales hess cloth; 100 cases lubricating grease; 164 coils yellow rope; 109 coils manila rope; 40 bags kamala powder; 985 bags sugar; 891 bags betelnuts; 9501 pieces fire bricks; 60 bales jute canvas; 157 cases rubber shoes; 118 cases cotton canvas shoes; 700 drums linseed oil; 31 cases biscuits; 47 cases enamelware; 875 drums paint; 45 cases needles; 218 cases cigarettes; 38 drums printing ink; 90 bags boiler cement; 2437 pieces cast iron pipes; 3525 pieces cast iron fittings; 140 cases iron drums empty; 259 cases red lead dry; 120 pieces p s tank plates; 48 cases varnish; 207 drums mawha oil; 1305 chests tea; 44 drums safaline.

From Madras: 49 boras coloured yarn waste.

S S Burdwan Agents M Mackenzie from London: 49 cases machinery; 35 cases stamp poper; 75 cases paper; 100 drums marine glue; 150 bundles glucose D; 150 cases milk in tins; 167 cases medicines; 60 drums turpentine substitute; 44 cases pearl barley; 95 trusses water proof paper; 1496 pieces covers for troughs; 561 pieces double pect troughs; 32 drums elect cable; 36 cases elect machinery; 270 bags gin; 381 pkgs bedford chassis; 120 loose tyres; 129 cases provisions; 47 cases sugar; 86 drums castor oil; 55 cases fruits syrups; 339 bundles tubes; 76 cases biscuits; 24 coils manila rope; 400 cases leuric tiles; 139 cases paint; 100 bags lithaphone; 58 cases preserves; 375 drums diisft.

(Continued in Col. 5)

Further Drop In U. S. Cotton Prices

SHORT COVERING AND TRADE BUYING SAVE MARKET FROM COLLAPSE

Strong Bullish News Needed To Sustain Rallies

BOMBAY, July 26.

On Saturday the New York cotton futures market was weak on heavy selling and prices were quoted below 11 cent. level, when short covering and trade buying saved the market from a collapse and prices recorded a small improvement from the low levels reached.

Strong bullish news are needed to sustain rallies as the crop and weather reports continue very favourable.

The New York cotton futures market opened barely steady on Saturday. Trade buying and covering offered resistance early but they proved in sufficient to check the decline which uncovered stoploss orders sending values below eleven cents for December and January finally prices rallied substantially, on covering byy short and trade buying in October.

Every decline is meeting short covering and the technical position of the market does not get enough strength. The market is well liquidated but in the absence of constructive news and under favourable weather indications are for lower prices. To sustain improvement, we need a sound bullish factor and market remains nervous.

At the opening October was quoted 12 points down at 11.18. Under heavy selling prices declined further by 15 points and within half an hour October was quoted 11.03 which was the lowest level for the day. Later on prices rallied 20 points on covering and October was quoted 11.23, which was the highest level for the day and the market closed at a net decline of 8 to 18 points. Spot cotton prices declined 8 points at 11.72c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was easy on increased selling pressure and closed at a decline of 13 to 15 points. Spot cotton prices declined 13 points at 11.53c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 14 points with October 6.24. There was general long liquidation and some speculative selling together with uncovered stoplosses. Bearishness was engendered by large crop ideas and by the reported Roosevelt's forecast of eight cent cotton in the absence of farm legislation. Later on there was further general long liquidation and the offtake was poor. The market closed at a decline of 22 to 18 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 19 points at 6.41d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was also easy on increased selling and sales futures declined 10 points while Uppers futures closed 16 points down. The Alexandria cotton market was closed on Saturday.

REUTER'S WEEKLY REVIEW.

Dominated by very favourable weather and crop news, the market was subjected to liquidation with foreign offerings influenced by the nervousness over the Sino-Japanese and European Political situations, as well as larger foreign acreage estimates, especially in Egypt and China.

The inactivity of spot cotton and Textiles was an adverse influence, while demand was limited to scaledown pricefixing and covering or buying on the reactionary theory.

Sentiment is at present somewhat divided but bearish views predominate with the most bearish view being that not a mere crop scare but real crop damage is required to turn the market sharply higher. On the other hand the more conservative element feels that with traders so bearish the technical position is possibly firmer and the market is well liquidated, and, with the lowest prices since December discounting favourable crop developments to date, the market could easily rally on constructive news.

FARM LEGISLATION

Messrs. M. and B. Stern state:—

The feeling amongst local operators is that there has been considerable distress selling with the result that the market appears well liquidated. Continued heavy rains in many cotton districts upcountry and the belief that present prices compared with wheat, linseed and local shares are extremely cheap are factors contributing to the strong resistance around Rs. 210.

There is also the feeling that even a 15 million bales U.S.A. crop estimate is unlikely to depress Broach below Rs. 200.

Regarding America President Roosevelt's warning to Congress, following the Senate Committee's refusal to take up this session the farm control legislation, that unless this measure is immediately passed cotton might go to 8 cents next season is considered a mere threat and not a forecast of future prices.

Momentarily the President's speech has unnerved operators especially at a time when the weather has been ideal but any action by Congress before its adjournment would undoubtedly change the whole outlook.

COLOSSAL EXPENSES.

President Roosevelt since his advent has spent colossal sums of money on the principle that remunerative prices for primary products is the only means of raising the purchasing power of the masses and indirectly sustaining industrial activity. It seems hardly likely therefore that cotton would be allowed to go to 8 cents with a retrograde situation in trade tending to another slump in business and commodity prices.

HEDGING PERIOD

Though cotton during the hedging period might sell below 11 cents should the Bureau be around 15 million bales present prices cannot be termed as high when it is remembered that last year at this time with a Government crop estimate of 12 1/2 million bales carry-over 7 million and a prospective consumption of 12 1/2 million the lowest prices seen were around 11.75 cents. To-day we have a carryover of about 6 million bales, prospective maximum crop of 15 million bales and a consumption trend of 13 million bales or over.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest (11-27 a.m.) 11.27—07
N. Y. October Lowest (10-25 a.m.) 11.03—27
Liverpool October Highest 6.26—12
Liverpool October Lowest 6.16—22

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—Market is oversold. Do not think well of following the decline. Decline creating fresh buying. Outside interest increasing.

New York.—Trade buying around 11.00 induced realising by bears. Market entitled to a reaction after such a decline but forecast of fair weather all over the belt.

Messrs. M. and B. Stern have received the following cable:—

Cotton: "Market unable withstand very favourable crop condition and with continuance good weather looks lower."

Wheat:—"Would buy at around this level."

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

Their New York friends cabled:

Think it difficult to bull the market under present condition. Weather continues favourable.

Their Liverpool Agents cabled:

Market very unsettled by Washington statement, without control might result 8 cents cotton, heavy liquidation.

Further liquidation, strong bull news needed to sustain rallies.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following telegrams from New York:—

(1) Local speculators are shorts. Think it a good time to buy around present level with a view of buy more if marked declines. Technical position more favourable.

Garside cables:—

Week crop developments generally favourable maintaining high condition. Season consumption American 1,31,00,000 bales, foreign 1,78,00,000 bales, all 3,09,00,000 bales. Carryover American 61,18,000 bales, foreign 67,21,000 bales, all 1,28,39,000 bales. Cloths slow America abroad. World commodities steady.

BOMBAY COTTON STATISTICS

Receipts from 1st Septmber 1936 to 22nd July 1937	3,068,430
Same time previous season	3,042,604

Exports from 1st September 1936 to 22nd July 1937.

	1936-37	1935-36
United Kingdom	79,579	118,829
Continent	374,001	380,010
China	36,500	92,437
Japan	1,441,773	1,244,579
Coast Ports	37,277	29,801
U.S.A.	8,910	3,517
	1,978,040	1,869,273
Total exports by rail, 1st Sept. 1936 to 22nd July 1937		287,936
Estimated Mill consumption from 1st Sept. 1936 to 22nd July 1937		705,122
Same period last year		725,634
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and other Mills in Bombay on 22nd July 1937		874,702
Same time last year		795,470

KARACHI STATISTICS.

Total receipts from Up-country from 1st Sept. 1936 to 15th July 1937	2,227,481
Same time previous year	1,843,502
Total cotton shipped from 1st Sept. 1936 to 8th July 1937	1,973,898
Same period last season	1,643,301

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 24.

Broach July/Aug. Op. 201 3/4; Highest 201 3/4; Lowest 198 3/4; Closing 198 3/4

Broach A/M. 1938 Op. 211 3/4; Highest 212 1/2; Lowest 208 1/2; Closing 209.

Oomra D/J Op. 193 1/4; Highest 193 3/4; Lowest 120 3/4 Closing 190 3/4

Bengal D/J. Op. 158 1/4; Highest 158 3/4; Lowest 158 1/4; Closing 158 3/4.

T/Mandi for Broach April/May (21-8-37) Rs. 9

T/Mandi for Broach April/May (31-3-38) Rs. 23 1/.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, July 26

Wheat	6,826 cwts.
Wheat	6,825 cwts.
Linseed	7,839 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	12 cwts.
Gingellyseed	117 cwts.
Poppyseed	28 cwts.
Groundnuts	1,188 cwts.
Castorseed	90 cwts.
Rice	33,517 cwts.
Mowraseed	700 cwts.
Gram	947 cwts.
Joowar	1,355 cwts.
Maize	164 cwts.
Bajree	2,634 cwts.
Indian sugar	4, 194 cwts.
Coal	1,557 tons.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 26.

Following a decline of 8 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 211/8 for Broach A/M. delivery and improved to Rs. 211/12 on scattered buying. This level proved to be the highest as there appeared considerable selling on news of fresh fighting in China and prices declined to Rs. 208/12 when there was scattered covering and prices rallied to Rs. 209. The undertone of the market was weak.

Liverpool market was due to open 5 points up but it opened 9 points higher and later was quoted 7 points up. The local market remained quiet and closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach J/A	200 0 0
Broach A/M	210 0 0
Oomra D/J	192 12 0
Bengal D/J	158 12 0

Cotton Tenders

Bombay, July 26

	To-day	Total
Broach J/A	550	46000

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 23rd July	3 344
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1936	3,071,774
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	3,049,194
Increase	21,580

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, July 26

	Extra Sprfine	Sup Fine	FG	Good
M G—				
Bengal U P	170	167	164	161
Punjab	170	167	164	161
Oomra No. 3	198	195	192	189
C P No. 1	209	206	203	200
C P No. 2	202	199	196	193
Broach No. 2		207	204	201 198
Punjab Ame		219	216	213 210
Surat		259	256	253 250
Rajpipla		255,	252	249 246
Navsari		269	266	263 260

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, July 26.

Bengal Superfine	161/63
Bengal Fine	159/61
C P. 1	198/200
C. P. 2	193/95
Arvi	193/95
Elichpur	191/93
Berar	188/91
Khamgaon	188/91
Mulkapur	186/88
Khandesh	181/85
Jalna/Sailu	183/86
Burwah Sanavad	188/91
Mathia	159/63
Broach Fine	199/204
Punjab/American	209/19
Punjab 289F.	264/74
Jagadia-Ankleshwar	239/44
Surat	249/54
Navsari	261/64
Kampala	391/93

Indian Cotton Figures

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, July 26 Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

	24-7-37	This year.
Khandesh		206,179
Central India		337,468
Barsi and Nagar		174,497
Hyderabad Gaorani		101,666
Berar		579,602
Central Provinces		114,551
Total Oomras		1,513.963
Dholera		179,821
N W Provinces		10,371
Rajputana		97,128
Sind Punjab	774	347,509
Broach	49	342,059
Coompta and Dharwar	106	72,850
Westerns Northerns		40,145
Cocoanada		155
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		20,807
Persian		14
American		20,033
Egyptian and African	351	427,974
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		225
Total	1,280	3,073,054

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 22nd July

In full-pressed bales

	24-7-37.	This year.
Europe	969	462,493
Japan and China	10,807	1,478,273
Coast Ports		37,277
Up-country by Rail		287,936
Afloat in harbour or Europe, China and Japan		36,277
Total	11,776	2,302,253

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1936-37	1935-36
Receipts to date 24-7-37	6876000	7131000
Receipts yesterday 24-7-37	6000	8000
Exports to date 24-7-37	5743000	6242000
Stock at Ports 23-7-37	1107000	1278000
Stock at Interior Towns 23-7-37	847000	1253000
Stock at Liverpool 23-7-37	855000	740000
Visible Supply 23-7-37	2924000	3355000
Quantity in sight 23-7-37	13128000	12445000
Quantity out of sight 23-7-37	13456000	12198000

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool:—

October 463 Jan. 174 at Cross Rate 4.97.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach J/A. 1937 200/12—Liverpool July 6.20 Rs. 69 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 1938 211—Liverpool May 1938 6.27 Rs. 62 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach A/M. 1938 211+New York May 11.25 Rs. 40 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.97.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, July 26.

On Saturday London gold prices were raised 2 1/2d. to £7-0-0 1/2 London-Paris Exchange rate was 9 points down at 133.12. Dollar-Sterling cross rate was 4.97. London silver prices improved 108d. to 20d. India bought and sold and the market was steady. Montreal futures also improved 10 points. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 1.2 1/4. The local market was fairly steady to-day and silver prices improved to Rs. 52/4 but later prices declined to 52/1 on realising. Gold market was quiet and the difference between two settlements narrowed.

GOLD

	Rs. a. p.
Ready	34 9 6
Ashad	34 8 9
Shravan	34 8 6

SILVER

Ready	52 1 6
Ashad	52 2 0
Shravan	52 4 0

Montreal Silver

Montreal, July 24.

July	45.25+10
September	45.00+10
December	45.00+10

Bombay Metals

Bombay, July 26

Copper	Rs. 54 0 0
Yellow Metal	Rs. 42 0 0

American Cotton Crop

Liverpool, July 26

Light to moderate rainfall in Central Belt and North Florida scattered showers in Central Belt temperatures 98 and 102 in Oklahoma and Texas.

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, July 26

In sympathy with quiet foreign advices, the local market was quiet with scattered selling. In view of the damage to the Canadian and U. S. Wheat crops, there is more inclination to buy on easier markets. The undertone of the market was quiet.

Linseed September	8 4 3
Linseed May	8 3 3
Wheat September	5 8 9
Wheat January	5 13 3
Wheat May	5 8 6

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, July 24

August	£15-8-9

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, July 26

Groundnuts August—	
Opening	39 14 6
Highest	39 15 0
Lowest	39 5 6
Closing	39 7 6
Castorseeds September—	
Opening	35 2 0
Highest	35 6 6
Lowest	35 2 0
Closing	35 8 0
Cottonseeds September—	
Opening	18 1 6
Highest	18 1 6
Lowest	17 12 3
Closing	17 13 0
Groundnuts February—	
Opening	38 1 0
Highest	38 1 6
Lowest	37 12 0
Closing	37 13 3
Castorseeds May—	
Opening	35 13 0
Highest	36 1 0
Lowest	35 12 0
Closing	35 12 6
Cottonseed January—	
Opening	20 1 6
Highest	20 4 6
Lowest	19 15 0
Closing	19 15 6

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, July 24

July	114 7/8d.
October	112 3/8d.
December	111 3/8d.
March	109d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, July 24

July	dol 1.20 5/8
September	dol 1.18 1/2
December	dol 1.20 5/8

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, July 26

	Rs.
Ready Javas	15 7 0
Shipment September	5 14 9
Shipment Oct Dec	5 15 6
Kesar	10 14 0
Saraya	10 8 0
Java Spot	F 7.00

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, July 26.

September	70.50—80
October	71.20—80

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, July 26.

July	250.00—320
September	242.80—250
October	240.00—300
November	230.90—200

VICTORIA RUPEES

The controller of the Currency has issued the following press communique:—

In accordance with a recent decision Victoria rupees are not ordinarily reissued from treasuries or from banks which transact Government business, and these rupees are thu being gradually replaced by coins of more recent mintage. It is understood that in some districts this decision has led to a belief that Victoria rupees are no longer legal tender. This belief is entirely erroneous. Victoria rupees are exchangeable at their full face value and there is no intention of altering the existing position in this respect.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 26.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 100/4
3 per cent 1951/54 101/6
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 103/8
3 per cent U P Bonds 96/8
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 95/15
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 106/12
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 107/6
4 per cent 1960/70 111/10
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 118
5 per cent 1939/44 105/6
5 per cent 1940/43 107/14
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan 104/6

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 111/8
5 per cent 1945/55 120
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 104
5 per cent 1935 Mysore 122/8

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P I 1974 108/4
4 per cent M Deb 1974 107/12
5 per cent M Deb 1949 117/8
5 per cent 1954 130/8
6 per cent K P I 1956 130/8
5 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 101/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper remained steady at Rs. 95/15. Next settlement quotes annas two lower. Tone easy.

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, July 26.

B C RATE I I D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON—
Bank's selling I I D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6 5/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 267 3/4
Bank's buying T T 265 1/2

PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 994
Bank's buying T T 1,014

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 77 3/8
Bank's buying T T 77

AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 67 3/8

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 67 1/8

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 82 1/8

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 79 3/4

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 156 1/4

BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 91 3/4

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.97 24th instant.
Japan/London 1/2 26th instant.
Hongkong/London 1/2 11/16 26th instant.
Shanghai/London 1/2 1/4 26th instant.
Java/London 8.98 3/4 26th instant.
London/Paris 133.12 24th instant.
London/Belgium 29.50 3/4 24th instant.
London/Switzerland 21.84 1/4 24th instant.
London/Berlin 12.35 24th instant.
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 24th instant.
London/New York 4.96.72 24th instant
London/Amsterdam 9.01 24th instant.
London/Italy 94.41 24th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet Near Steady Forward.
Gold £6-19-10 23rd instant.
Gold £7-0-0 1/2 24th instant.
Silver London Ready 19 7/8 23rd instant.
Silver London Ready 20 24th instant.
Silver London Forward 19 15/16 23rd instant.
Silver London Forward 20 24th instant.
Silver New York Ready 45 23rd instant.
Silver New York Ready 45 24th instant.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 23rd instant.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 24th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 3/4 per cent 23rd instant.
London Discounts 6 months 3/4 per cent 24th instant.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

MONEY.—
Call 1/4 per cent
3 months 3/4 per cent
6 months 1 per cen.
Tone: Easy.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 23.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices. £
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	80 0 0
Atlas Elect. and Genl. Trust Ord.	0 5 9
Bank of London and S. America	6 6 6
B.B. and C.I. Rly. Ord. Stock	114 0 0
Borneo Ltd. Pref.	1 3 3
Cables and Wireless New Ord. Stock	79 10 0
Cawnpore Electric Sup. Ord.	2 6 9
Cellulose Acetate (Silk) Ord.	0 14 3
Crosse and Blackwell New Ord	0 1 3
Delhi Electric Sup. Ord.	2 16 6
Foreign Rly. Inv. Trust 5 per cent Prf. Stk.	40 0 0
Genl. and Coml. Invest. Trust Defd. Stk.	105 0 0
Eastern Bank Ltd.	7 10 0
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord)	0 5 3
J. Lyons and Co. "A" Ord.	6 1 6
C. and E. Morton 7 per cent Preference	0 9 3
United Serdang Rub. Plantn. Ord.	0 4 9
Salt (Saltaires) Ord.	0 7 6
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 per cent Deb.	94 0 0
United Premier Oil and Cake Ord.	0 9 9

BURMA CORPORATION

Dividend No. 28. This Dividend will be declared early in August, and the Registers will be closed a few days after the date of declaration for the preparation of the dividend. To ensure direct receipt of the dividend, holders of unregistered shares must get their Transfers registered and are advised to lodge such transfers properly completed at the Corporation's Rangoon Office as early as possible, preferably in advance of the prospective date of the declaration of the dividend early in August.

Transfers executed after 31st March 1937 not bearing Burma stamps in payment of Duty will be returned to senders.

Restricted Business In Share Bazar

STEELS STEADY BUT COTTON TEXTILE ISSUES QUIET

Fresh Troubles In China

BOMBAY: July 26.

Reports of fresh troubles in China restricted business in the local Share Bazar.

Cotton Mill shares in sympathy with the decline in raw cotton prices were quiet, but Century Mill shares were steady.

Tata Steel shares in the absence of any important business fluctuated within a narrow range. Tata Steel Dfds. after fluctuating between Rs. 1,602 and Rs. 1,627 steadied around Rs. 1,625 and Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 348.

Much stress is placed on the firmness of foreign Iron and Steel markets, where shortage of supplies are playing an important part. Extensive ship-building and armament programmes are behind the firmness.

But our conditions are different. We have unduly large stocks and despite considerably low prices, the offtake continues restricted, and it will take several months to wipe off large stocks which have accumulated.

The Textile Section is under the influence of speculative manipulations, but the drop in raw cotton prices will have considerable effect. In a declining market with abundant supplies of raw cotton, the cloth demand is bound to be restricted, and we do not look for any material improvement in the values of Textile shares.

In the absence of outside speculative interest, the market is likely to fluctuate within a narrow range, but at the moment, there is no bullish factor and it will be advisable to await further developments.

TEXTILE SHARES.

BOMBAY, July 26.

	Rs. as.
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 8)	305 0
250 BOM. DYEING (Rs. 24)	970 0
100 CENTURY	237 8
100 CEN. INDIA (Rs. 3)	278 12
100 COLABA (Rs. 2-8)	190 0
100 Coorla (Rs. 5)	107 8
250 David	7b 0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	370 0
1 E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0 9 0
100 Finlay (Rs. 3).	152 8
100 GOKAK (Rs. 4-8)	192 8
1000 Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1750 0
100 Indore	50 0
100 Khatau (Rs. 2)	100 0
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 8.)	342 8
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	603 12
250 Madras United	11 0
1,000 Morarji (nil)	1030 0
250 Model	50 0
50 MYSORE (Rs. 2)	110 0
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	251 4
100 Osmanshahi (Re. 1)	46 4
100 Phoenix (10)	275 0
25 SASSOON SILK (Rs. 2)	65 0
1000 Sholapur (Rs. 50)	2,200 0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2).	96 4
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	276 4
100 Swan (nil)	112 8
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1,350 0
1,000 Western (Rs. 10)	875 0

BANKS

50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	116 0
25-50 Central (As. 12)	38 0
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1527 8
125-500 I. Conty. (Rs. 7-8)	
X.D.	376 4
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	141 0
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-8)	128 4
5 Union (As. 4).	5-9-6

CEMENTS.

100 Associated	157 8

INSURANCE.

100-50 Empire (Rs. 14)	950 0
15-100 Jupitor (As 12)	16 4
10-75 New India (Rs. 1-4)	43 8
20 Mercantile	53 0
200 Oriental (125)	4,935 0
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8)	7 6

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad Old	170 10
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 5).	1690 0
10 Ajmer (As. 4)	13 8
50 B'BAY TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	144 6
100 B'Bay Suburban (Rs. 6)	182 8
10 Broach	14 0
100 Karachi (4)	277 8
100 Poona (4)	360 0
100 Surat (Rs. 6)	221 4
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5).	178 2
1,000 TATA POWER (Rs. 40)	1407 8

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahmedabad Prantij	935 0
100 C. Province	95 8
100 Dhond Baramati	97 0
100 Gujarat	96 0
100 Mandra Bhon	96 0
100 Pachora Jamner	94 8
100 Sara Sirajgunj	100 0
500 Tapti Valley	776 4

MININGS.

10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 8)	62 8
30 TATA STEEL DFD. (Rs. 38-4)	1625 0
75 TATA STEEL ORD. (Rs. 10)	348 0

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	320 0
50 BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 8.)	170 0
200 B'bay Safe Dep. (Rs. 40)	900 0
250 BOM. STEAM (Rs. 13-12)	272 8
125 B. BURMA (Rs. 12-8)	713 2
50 Do. Conty. (Rs. 6)	238 12
6sh. Br. Petrol (nil)	5 14
50 B. TELEPHONE (Rs. 1-8)	114 0
9 Burma Corp. (As. 8)	12 0
2sh. Indian Copper	3 5
10 Indian Iron and Steel	50 8
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 3)	141 14
50 I. Invest. Trust (Rs. 2)	49 0
100 I. Radio Defd. (12)	575 0
100 I. Radio Ord. (15)	520 0
1,000 Port Canning (Rs. 25)	635 0
15 Scindia (Re. 1)	28 12
30 PREMIER CON.	92 0
25 Tata Oil (nil)	28 8

PREFERENCE.

7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1545 0
6 p.c Bombay Steam	302 8
7 p.c. Bom. Tram (T.F.)	86 4
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	530 0
6-1/4 p.c. Prem Const. 1st	103 0
6-1/4 p.c. Prem Const. 2nd	99 3
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	160 0
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1560 0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	192 0
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd.	166 0
7 p.c. Vishnu	675 0

DEBENTURES.

3-3/4 p.c Andhra Valley	101 8
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	109 6
4 p.c. Bom. Telephone	51 8
7 p.c. Sholapur	81 4
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	110 4

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on forward List).

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, July 26.

Bombay Dyeing (3/5) 975 977 972 978 962 967 966 970
Century (231/4) 235 230 237
Central India (278/2) 280 277 278
Kohinoor (344/6) 344 340 341 342
New Great (250) 251 248 251
Simplex (96/4) 97 96 97 96/14
Swadeshi (276/4) 276 275 276
Associated (158/8) 158 157/8
Andhra (1685) 1685 1690
Tata Hydro (177/8) 177 178/2
Tata Power (1407/8) 1407 1410 1405 1407
Tram. Ord. (144/6) 144
T. Steel Dfd. (1620) 1635 1620 1625 1605 1620 1617 1630 1615 1630 1620 1625 1622
T. Steel Ord. (347) 350 347 348/8 345/8 349 347/8 349 347 348
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (164) 165 166
Bellapur (168/12) 170 169 170
B. Steam (271/14) 271 270 271 272
B. Burma (715) 716 712 713

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, July 24.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report:—

	Dol.
American Gas and Electric	38
American Power and Light Pfd. 5 p. c. A	56
American Forn. Power Com.	10
American Forn. Power Pfd. 7 p.c.	56
Electric Power and Light	24
Electric Bond Common	22
Consolidated (Gas) Edison	41
Columbia Gas	15
United Corpn.	6
United Power and Light	8
Northern S. Power A	25
American Tel. and Tel.	171 3/4
Western Union Telg.	50 1/4
New York Central Rly.	42
Southern Pacific Rly.	50
Union Pacific Rly.	132
Aviation Corp	7
National Distillers	30
Allis Chalmers	70
Bethelehem Steel	95
Republic Steel	39
United States Steel	117 1/2
American Car Foundry	52
Pittsburgh Screw and Bolt	15
United States Smelting	91
Anaconda Copper Mining	57 3/4
Int. Nickel of Canada	64 3/4
Chrysler	115
General Motors	86 3/4
General Electric	59
American Radiator	22
Socony Oil	21 3/4
St. Oil of N. Y.	72
National Dairy	21
St. Regiis Paper	9
Chase Bank	52
National City Bank	47
Amerex	28
Sun Life of Canada	710
Union Carbide	101 3/4
United Gas and Electric	10
Douglas Aircraft	58

Market looks higher Utilities a feature of the market. Turnover 1/2 million shares. Chrysler has declared dol 3 1/2 exdividend 9th August. Chrysler earned in second quarter dol 3.80 and in 6 months dol 6.31.

TATA HYDRO. ELECTRIC AGENCIES

Total Units Generated

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd., The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd., and The Tata Power Company, Limited, report that the total electrical (Board of Trade) units generated at the three Power Stations (Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhira) of the Hydro Group were as follows:—

29th Week (ended 22nd July).

1935	11,268,200
1936	10,496,100
1937	13,026,600

Total for 29 Weeks (1st Jan. to date).

1935	317,369,000
1936	315,190,200
1937	352,814,600

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CC MAHAJAN & Co BOMBAY 2

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B. 1065

MONSOON

is the time when we sell Eggs for Hatching of English Poultry at Re. 3/- per dozen Forwarding 12 annas extra. ASIAN FARMS, 11, Connaught Road, Poona. Send for free Pricelist showing

REDUCTIONS

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1937

Mahatma Refutes Kelkar's Charge

Explains Why He Did Not Sign Savarkar Release Memorial

Charges Him With "Cruel Misinterpretation" Of His Motives And Attitude

POONA: July 25.

Mr. S. D. Deo, President, Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, writes:—

When the Working Committee meeting held at Wardha decided to sanction the acceptance of offices by the Congress, the Democratic Swaraj Party at Poona publicly congratulated Syt. Tatyasahib Kelkar. On that occasion, the latter made a speech which is reported in the "Dnyanprakash" of the 10th July 1937. Following is a translation of portion of that speech relating to Mahatma Gandhi:—

"People made an application that this Bard of Freedom (Bar. Savarkar), who was rotting in jail for twelve years, should be released from custody; but on this application for the release of Bar. Savarkar, Mahatma Gandhi refused to give his signature. (Shame! Shame!). Don't say 'Shame, shame.' It is merely a word of two syllables. This shows what feelings Mahatma Gandhi has about Maharashtra. Nobody recollects what Maharashtra did in the Non-Co-operation movement. Gandhiji mentions the name of Tilak from time to time, but then that is only to deceive Maharashtra by empty phrases".

These words are unjust to Mahatma Gandhi, and are calculated to prejudice the mind of the Maharashtra public about that great man. It is derogatory to the prestige of Maharashtra that such words should be uttered by a responsible Maharashtrian. Hence I entered into a correspondence with both Syt. Tatyasahib Kelkar and Mahatma Gandhi in this connection. I am now releasing the whole correspondence for publication, and am sure the Maharashtra public will come to a just and proper conclusion in the matter.

(Letter To Mahatma)

Poona: 14-7-'37.

Dear Mahatmaji,

Herewith is attached a cutting from a speech made by Mr. N. C. Kelkar delivered in Poona regarding the recent Congress decision to accept offices. I have a faint impression that you had given a public reply to the charge some years back. Anyhow, I think it necessary that you should once more express your feelings against this false perverted charge, and clear any possibility of misunderstanding in public mind. If you write to me about that, I will do the needful in the matter. I have written to Mr. N. C. Kelkar to-day about this. It is not only unfortunate but painful, that after all these years' experience, the same old poison should be injected by such responsible persons.

Waiting for a reply.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) S. D. DEO.

(Mahatmaji's Reply)

SEGAON (Wardha):
July 15, '37.

My dear Deo,

I have your letter enclosing a newspaper cutting. I have forwarded the cutting to Mr. Kelkar for confirmation. As soon as I receive his reply, you will hear further from me.

I hope your progress towards complete recovery is continuing.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) BAPU.

(Mahatmaji's Second Letter)

SEGAON (Wardha).
July 20, '37.

My dear Deo,

I have now heard from Shri. Kelkar. He has forgotten to return the cutting which I had sent him. I, therefore, send my reply from memory.

About Shri. Savarkar, I did refuse to sign the memorial, for, as I told those who came to me, it was wholly unnecessary as Shri. Savarkar was bound to be released after the coming into force of the new Act; no matter who the Ministers were. And that is what has happened. The Savarkar Brothers at least, know that whatever the differences between us as to certain fundamentals, I could never contemplate with equanimity their incerceration

Perhaps, Dr. Savarkar will bear me out when I say that I did whatever was in my power, after my own way, to secure their release. And the barrister will perhaps, recall the pleasant relations that existed between us when we met, for the first time in London and how, when nobody was forthcoming, I presided at the meeting that was held in his honour in London.

RELATIONS WITH TILAK.

As to my relations with the late Lokamanya Tilak, our differences were well-known and yet we were on the friendliest terms. After all, you, Gangadhar Rao Deshpande and others, who know me, would perhaps testify that I yield to no one in my regard to Lokamanya for his burning patriotism, his fearlessness, his magnetic personality and his great learning.

As to office acceptance, I have not retraced my steps. I have no repentance for the advice I gave in 1920 to boycott the legislatures. I have not a shadow of a doubt that the abstention of the Congressd deprived them of the false halo of glory which they had acquired. In now strongly advising the Congress to send its representatives to the Legislatures and even to accept office I have responded to the wholly new circumstances that have since come into being. I have never made a fetish of foolish consistency.

Whilst you are at liberty to publish this letter, my personal inclination is that I should suffer in silence the cruel misinterpretation that Shri Kelkar has given of my motives and attitude.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) M. K. GANDHI.

MR. YUSUF MEHERALLY (CENTRE) WHO WAS THE FIRST TO BE RELEASED FROM JAIL BY THE MADRAS CONGRESS MINISTRY, ARRIVED IN BOMBAY ON SUNDAY.

(Letter Of Syt. Deo To Syt. Kelkar)

291 Shanwar Peth,
POONA, 14-7-37

Dear Mr. Kelkar,

At Yeola, on my way back from Wardha, I happened to read "the "Dnyanprakash" of the 10th inst., and saw therein a report of a speech delivered by you in the Tilak Smarak Mandir. You say therein that what Gandhiji feels about Maharashtra can be inferred from the fact that he refused to put his signature on the application for the release of Bar. Savarkar.

Further, it is clearly suggested therein that Mahatma Gandhi harbours feelings of hatred about Maharashtra and about Bar. Savarkar. One of the many headlines given by the "Dnyanprakash" itself to this report, viz "Mahatma Gandhi's hatred for Maharashtra," bears out the above view. Needless to say, I was hurt and greatly pained to see a responsible person like with your balanced and justice-loving temparament make such charges against Mahatma Gandhi. To me it does not seem likely that you have sufficient material to justify this prejudicing the minds of the public of Maharashtra about Mahatma Gandhi. If you have any such material, please do show it to me, so that I may change my opinion about Mahatmaji. I do think that, knowingly or unknowingly, you are doing unjustice to Mahatmaji. I hope you will give such explanation of the matter as you think proper.

Secondly, whenever, you speak of Maharashtra, what do you take to be the extent of the representative character of your statements? I will be obliged if you let me know your idea of the matter. I wish humbly to point out that it is not consistent with truth for you to say that your own opinions and beliefs are those of the whole of Maharashtra, or to do any thing which may give that impression to the public. You must admit that a large section of Maharashtra does not share your opinions. In view of the history of the last fifteen years and the events that have taken place in Maharashtra during that period, I think it is necessary that you observe proper restraint and take care that no misunderstanding about Maharashtra is unnecessarily created. I will be obliged if you offer some explanation in this matter also.

I am not writing this letter out of any personal consideration or prejudices. I make bold to address this letter to you with the only desire that no injustice should be done to anybody by our Province. Kindly reply.

Yours, etc.,
(Sd.) S. D. DEO.

(Kelkar's Reply To Deo)

Poona, 16-7-'37.

To Shankarrao Deo.

Received your letter. I, however, do not wish to pursue or develop this controversy by correspondence.

(Sd.) N. C. KELKAR.

Virginia Bruce is deep in plans for an English farmhouse, which she plans to build on the two acres she recently purchased in Brentwood. As soon as she finishes in "General Hospitals," the M-G-M actress will start construction.

CALCUTTA PROTESTS AGAINST PALESTINE REPORT

Sarat Bose Appeals To Muslims For Taking Action

CALCUTTA, July 26.

A strong protest against the proposed partition of Palestine was registered at a crowded public meeting held last evening at the Town Hall under the auspices of the Muslim mass contact sub-committee of the Burra-Bazar Congress Committee, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose presiding.

Addressing the gathering, Mr. Bose said the Muslim opinion had been deeply stirred by the recent events in Palestine, and a wave of indignation had swept over the country at its proposed partition. It was for them to give this indignation a definite practical shape. "In this effort, we Congressmen are, and shall be, at one with our Muslim brothers" added Mr. Bose.

Concluding Mr Bose remarked that the proposed partition of Palestine might be necessary in the interest of the British policy and the conflicting commitments arising out of that policy; but it could not be justified on any ground of moral or political principle.

The meeting then adopted a resolution calling upon the people of India to mobilise public opinion in favour of the struggle of Palestine people and against the partition of Palestine.

By another resolution the meeting demanded a non-official enquiry committee to report at an early date on the cause of the Bihta train disaster.

By a third resolution the meeting expressed its emphatic condemnation of the forward policy of the Government of India against the Frontier tribes.—United Press.

STARVATION STARES THEM IN FACE

Pitiable Plight Of Wives Of Bhankoda Talooqdars

(From A Correspondent)

VIRAMGAUM (Bhankoda State)
July 22.

"We shed tears in the corners of this house remaining starved and half-starved owing to want of food. Our aged daughters have to be married, but when we have not a single pie for food and other thing how can we arranged that, even simply? Our estate, worth a lac of rupees, is in the hands of the Vahivatdar, appointed by us owing to carelessness of our husbands and blood-relatives and partners of the estate. Legal cases are pending for years. For the last six years we are not paid from our estate the sum required for food of this great royal family of about 250 men, women and children. Hence, we are completely shattered and fight is going on for life and death every day."

This tragic story was narrated by the wives of Bhankoda Talukdars, a petty State in the District of Viramgam, having an yearly income of about one lac of rupees.

The fact is that the Talukdars, i.e. partners of the said estate, appointed about 15 years ago, Messrs S. J. Ginwala as trustee and manager with a clear written undertaking that he should receive 15 per cent. of the net income for his labour.

With the passing of times and owing to crop failure, it is said the estate is heavily under burden. Afterwards many legal cases were filed by both parties which are pending. H. H. Maharani Chimanabai, who has lent several thousands of rupees on the estate has filed an appeal in the High Court of Bombay requesting to cancel Messrs. Ginwalla as Receivers of the estate.

As the condition of the whole family is as narrated before every man and woman having pity in the heart is asked to send help direct at Bhankoda State, via Rampara, Dt. Viramgam. Thakore Juvansinhji Kanaji's address.

The royal mother has some hope of justice now as the Congress Cabinet is in power and request Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and the officials of the G.P.C.C. immediately to run to their rescue and personally look towards their hunger condition.

A branch of the Hyderabad Central Ambulance Board has been formed at Aurangabad under the presidentship of Dr. S. K. Jatar, Civil Surgeon and District Health Officer.

"Muslims Have Shown Faith In Congress"

Jhansi Election Shows Encouraging Progress In Mass Contact Movement, Says Jawahar

ALLAHABAD, July 25.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President, has issued the following statement to the press on the Bundelkhand by-election, in which the Congress candidate was defeated by the Muslim Leaguer:—

"The Muslim League is entitled to rejoice at the result of the election in Bundelkhand. And yet people in Bundelkhand itself and others, who know the facts, realise that this election has considerably enhanced the prestige and strength of the Congress. It is interesting, therefore, to examine the facts.

"This was the first occasion during the past many years of the elections of various kinds that the Congress had contested an election for a Muslim seat in this area. Politically, it was a virgin field; practically no political work had been done among the Muslims. Previous elections had centred round personal issues and no political or economic issues had been touched.

"It was a separate communal electorate liable to be influenced by communal cries. For the first time, the Congress came into the field and talked the language of politics and economics. On the other side stress was laid throughout on communalism and the cry of religion in danger was a powerful slogan for a non-political electorate.

Cause Of Victory.

"The total vote cast amounted to about 4,700 and the Congress candidate got nearly 2,000, a substantial number The constituency included three districts—Oral, Jhansi and Hamirpur. In two of these districts, Oral and Jhansi, Mr. Sherwani, the Congress candidate got a clear majority; in the third district, Hamirpur, the Muslim League candidate had an overwhelming majority.

Mr. Rafiuddin, the League candidate, was a resident of Hamirpur District and had all the advantages of a local resident. He was in addition a Muslim Rajput, and over 25 per cent. of the voters were Muslim Rajputs, and their brotherhood resolved as a body to support their own member.

Not only this, but pledges were given on the holy "Quoran" to this effect, and any member not so voting was threatened with pains and penalties. Many of these Muslim Rajputs told us that they would have gladly voted for the Congress candidate but for the fear of the 'Biradari' and the oath they had taken.

And so, Mr. Rafiuddin got the solid vote of the Muslim Rajputs, and this swamped all other votes. In one polling station alone he got 900 such votes. But for this he was sure to have lost.

Propaganda.

"This was the chief reason for the Muslim League victory. Apart from this, the League relied Chiefly on the cry of "religion in danger." To my knowledge, they discussed no political or economic issues; they tried to rouse communal and religious passions and in a politically backward area this was bound to produce effect.

"It is surprising and gratifying that inspite of all this, the Congress candidate did remarkably well. It should be remembered that effective Congress propaganda began only ten days before the election, and yet it produced this marked effect.

"Our propaganda was purely political and economic, and we saw how even in a backward area, we could make substantial progress inspite of communal and religious cries. This is full of hope for the Congress and for the growth of some political consciousness.

"It was interesting to find how the purely rural votes, those of the peasants, were almost entirely cast for the Congress. The Muslim League got the voters from the 'Qasbas,' the small towns. This meant that the Muslim League votes were concentrated and easily accessible while the Congress votes were scattered far and wide. This made a considerable difference during the rainy season, when roads and paths were often impassable.

Undesirable Feature.

"I do not wish to say anything here about several very undesirable features of the election. I cannot hold the League responsible for them, but the fact remains that undesirable practices were indulged in. A relatively small electorate of very poor persons is an invitation for such practices.

"And yet in spite of these enormous handicaps, the Congress candidate, who was a stranger to the constituency, managed to do remarkably well. A gratifying feature of the election was the vast amount of support received by the Congress candidate from all kinds of Muslims from all over the Province.

"The Bundelkhand election is one of the most encouraging signs of the times. It points to the inevitable growth of the Congress among the masses, both Hindus and Muslims."—United Press.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — THE SWISS HEADWAITER

HOW ABOUT GETTIN' SOME SLEEP, WADE?
DONAVAN, I THINK I'VE GOT IT!
YOU MEAN YOU KNOW WHO'S BEEN ROBBING AN' MURDERING?
NO, I HAVEN'T REACHED THAT STAGE YET---
BUT WITH THE HELP OF THIS MODEL OF THE COUNTRY AROUND HERE, I THINK I CAN SHOW HOW THESE THIEVES GET THEIR LOOT OUT OF ARCY WITHOUT BEING CAUGHT!
IS PIKE CLIMBING TH' MOUNTAIN TONIGHT, DOC?
EVERYTHING'S SET--- WE'RE GONNA STEAL THE BENCHLEY JEWELS AT MIDNIGHT!
6-26
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Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.